FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CONTADORA, C.A. MINISTERS MEET IN PANAMA

Ortega Discusses Meetings

PA080444 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] The Contadora Group foreign ministers today had lunch with President Ricardo de la Espriella in what could be considered their first working session in this new round of talks, which is intended to implement the recommendations the presidents of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama made at the Cancun conference in July. The meeting, which was held at the Presidential Palace, was also attended by former Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado. The group began its assessment of the Central American situation this afternoon. At 0900 tomorrow, they are scheduled to meet with the five Central American foreign ministers, all of whom have confirmed that they will participate in the meetings scheduled to take place in Panama City on Thursday and Friday.

Televisora Nacional asked two of the Contadora Group's four foreign ministers about this new round of talks. Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor refused to comment, while the new Panamanian foreign minister, Oyden Ortega, had this to say about the meeting:

[Begin recording] [Ortega] We are making initial contacts with the group to lay the groundwork for the meetings. We expect positive results both from the Contadora Group meeting and from the sessions of the Central American foreign ministers. In fact, the agenda is the result of a technical document that was prepared earlier by the deputy ministers of the Contadora Group nations. It reflects the proposals made by the Contadora Group presidents at Cancun in an effort to promote concerted actions for peace in Central America.

[Unidentified reporter] Are there any changes at all in the document following recent developments in the area?

[Ortega] None at all. [end recording]

D'Escoto Blames U.S. for Bombings

PA081919 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1842 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Panama City, 8 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto has blamed the United States and President Ronald Reagan for this morning's air raid on his country's capital. In a brief statement to the press at the end of the working session of the Contadora Group, D'Escoto asserted that the forces of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE), to which the two planes that carried out the bombings belonged, are financed by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

"This is a cowardly and criminal action that is worthy of condemnation from every standpoint," the minister added.

According to the Nicaraguan foreign minister, the person responsible for the attack is the U.S. President himself, because he "conceived and helped organize and is financing and directing the criminal activities of the counterrevolutionaries."

D'Escoto noted that the situation created by these bombings is a further consequence of the "militaristic policy" that President Reagan likes so much.

LANARI ON BOOK, FALKLANDS DIPLOMACY EFFORT

PY082015 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1950 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Sep (DYN) -- Speaking at the presentation of a book entitled "The Malvinas, Georgias, and South Sandwich Islands -- Argentine Diplomacy at the UN 1945-1984," Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari stated that "This work reveals one of the aspects of Argentina's struggle for the recognition of our sovereign rights over the southern archipelago."

The presentation ceremony for this book took place in the office of the Argentine Council for International Relations (CARI), and several personalities attended.

The contents of the book consist of documents issued by the UN Decolonization Committee; letters and statements with observations by Argentine delegates; speeches by Foreign Ministers Nicanor Costa Mendez and Juan Aguirre Lanari at the world forum; resolutions and consensus of the UN General Assembly; and other documents which, without directly referring to the Malvinas, represent the basis for the decolonization principle sustained by the UN.

Minister Lanari said that the United Nations "is one of the organizations in which the action undertaken by our diplomats served to defend what belongs to the Argentine nation in its own right." Lanari added that "This two-volume work, which covers 40 years of diplomatic history, demonstrates the importance Argentina attaches to this question and shows the agreement of all Argentine political currents on the effort which has been pursued by all those who have been in charge of conducting our foreign policy under different governments and regimes."

Minister Lanari said: "We must feel obligated to the sacrifice of those who gave their lives, shed their blood, and bore the hardships in war operations."

He concluded by saying that "Any country, Argentina among them, must uphold the unity of national objectives and show fortitude in the defense of its inalienable rights. For this reason, this work is a valuable contribution which deserves the recognition of the whole nation."

The documentation included in the book was compiled by a CARI work group.

FOREIGN TRAWLERS IN FALKLAND WATERS WARNED

PY081432 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2115 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Sep (DYN)-- Today the government warned foreign trawlers operating in waters adjacent to the Malvinas Islands, "within Argentine territorial waters, "that the Argentine Government will impound their fishing gear, catches, and eventually the trawler themselves, thus abiding by the rules and regulations enacted by the Argentine state.

"Because it has been proven that foreign flag ships are operating in areas adjacent to the Malvinas Islands, within Argentine territorial waters which have a 200-mile limit, the Maritime Interests Secretariat hereby warns that commercial fishing in those waters is forbidden to those ships," the communique notes.

The communique states that "seizure of the catches and fines in Argentine currency up to the equivalent of $1 million are contemplated.

After stressing that fishing gear may also be impounded, it is emphasized that "When the infringement leads to the assumption that there was a deliberate purpose in violating the rules and regulations enacted by the Argentine State, then the ship will be seized."

'RIGHTWING' TERRORISTS ORDERED ARRESTED

PY081315 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 7 Sep 83 p 11

[Excerpt] (DYN-NA) -- Judge Nicasio Dibur yesterday ordered the arrest of four men -- one of whom is Anibal Gordon -- in connection with the court case investigating the activities of the rightwing "Triple A" terrorist organization. The four men, whose identities and photographs were released yesterday by Judge Lucio Somoza, have also been indicted in connection with the 16-hour abduction of Guillermo Patricio Kelly last August 24.

The four men now at large are: 51-year-old Anibal Gordon (alias Coronel Federico or Viejo); Eduardo Alfredo Ruffo, identity card (CI) number 5130202; Eduardo Enciso (alias Pino or Polaquito), who is about 28 years old, CI number 6619258; and 43-year-old Leonardo Miguel Save (alias El Turco), who is married, CI number 16747302. Persons having any information regarding the whereabouts of the aforementioned should take it to the closest police station to their home, according to an order released by Somoza.

Meanwhile, Colonel Dardo Argentino Oliva and lawyer Carlos Santangelo, of the board of directors of the Magister Detective Agency, filed charges of slander against Gregorio Dupont for implying that they had links with Gordon and were involved in some of the crimes allegedly committed by his gang. The accusations were contained in an anonymous statement released to the press by Dupont the day of Kelly's kidnapping.

Justicialist Party Vice President Lorenzo Miguel, who was also among those named in the statement, yesterday ratified charges of slander and damages against Raul Ibarra, Dupont, and Kelly before trial Judge Guillermo Ledesma's court.

PANAMA CANAL NEUTRALITY PROTOCOL SIGNED

PY081608 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2210 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Sep (DYN) -- According to the law which approved the Panama Canal Neutrality Protocol, Argentina has signed the protocol on the basis that "this canal cannot be used for aggressive purposes against the sister nations of Latin America and is a means to prevent a repetition of situations like the one in the South Atlantic."

This protocol was available for the signature of all countries of the world from 1 October 1979 at the OAS General Secretariat.

Law 22,894, released by the government today, emphasizes "the great importance given by the Republic of Panama to the entire canal issue, particularly to the Protocol of Permanent Neutrality and Operation of the Panama Canal." The Argentine Government also believes that "this protocol will contribute to strengthening relations" with Panama.

COMMENTATOR DISCLOSES LIBYAN - LOPEZ REGA TIES

PY072349 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 Sep 83 pp 1, 4

[Commentary by J. Iglesias Rouco: "In the Dark"]

[Excerpt] It is not because the light does not shine into our eyes, it is because our eyes do not want to see the light.

[Signed] Gustave Thibon

The only thing left, now that Mr Luder has been nominated Peronist candidate for president of the nation, is for Mrs Peron to show up in Buenos Aires and replay the process which Peron and Campora enacted in 1973. Without going to such extremes, it could also happen that Bittel will finally be replaced by Cafiero or any other pretender. However, above and beyond the comings and goings within the Justicialist Movement and their congress -- comings and goings which are to a large extent predictable and a result of sheer playacting -- the process of social and political disintegration is accelerating both on the domestic front and abroad. Here are some of its symptoms:

1) A few days ago, as a result of lengthy negotiations kept undercover, the military regime and Colonel al Qadhdhafi's government apparently laid the foundation for a new nuclear cooperation accord which will probably broaden the one that Lopez Rega signed in Tripoli in 1974, an accord which is still in force. As far as we know, (Bachir Fadel), a Libyan diplomat, personal friend of Lopez Rega, and possibly Libyan ambassador to Buenos Aires when the new government takes over -- and possibly even before then -- has participated in the drawing up of this agreement (for which a commercial mission came to Buenos Aires and apparently also discussed the sale of Argentine arms to Libya) as well as of others. Down here, the new agreement seems to have been supported by various Air Force commanders. A few days ago General Bignone, who advocates strengthening relations with Libya and the rest of the anti-Western world, called Economy Minister Wehbe to his office to put the final touches on this brand new, beautiful piece of needlework. It is quite obvious that this endeavor has even further complicated the dialogue between Argentina, the United States, and NATO, especially now that the Army and the Navy seek, as we have previously said, rapprochement with Washington. Furthermore, the tight bonds between the Libyan diplomats and Lopez Rega definitely cast another light on the domestic political process.

PERONIST PARTY ISSUES ELECTORAL PLATFORM

PY071740 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1325 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Sep (DYN) -- Establishment of prices and salaries through agreements, reimplementation of Law 18,610 on social works, defense of sovereignty, subordination of the Armed Forces to constitutional authorities, and planning of economic activity, are some of the main guidelines of the program which the Justicialist Party will establish should it come to power, according to a resolution of the national party congress.

The electoral platform unanimously approved by the congress was prepared by a commission that had considered the works of the various technical groups of the National Justicialist Movement and the conclusions of the first congress of professionals and technicians organized by the 62 Organizations.

The summary of the proposals presented to the congress states that "In the political-institutional framework, the foremost objective will be to build a state of law based on a strong social framework, recognizing internationally established human rights which have to do with the standard of living of the human being."

The Justicialist platform proposes "an independent and autonomous judicial branch," and as far as foreign policy is concerned, it reaffirms "the peoples' right to independence, the right to full exercise of their sovereignty, the right to territorial integrity, and to free determination."

It also maintains and affirms "our sovereignty over the South Atlantic islands," and regarding the Beagle Channel conflict, it states that "Our country will maintain the negotiations on the border conflict within the framework of the papal mediation."

As far as education is concerned, the Justicialist Party promises to guarantee "equality of opportunity on all levels," and explains that "all aptitude tests given during the de facto government will be reviewed."

Regarding national defense, the platform states that the Armed Forces "will be the object of an adequate organization aimed at establishing an effective structure for national defense, effectively subordinating them to the constitutional authorities," and adds that "all rules, institutions, and organizations resulting from the so-called doctrine of national security will be eliminated." It adds that in due time the period for military service will be reduced.

Regarding social policy, the program states that for the Justicialist Party, "The construction of a just social order is the everlasting basis of our economic independence," and adds that the state must implement the basic objective of "eradicating extreme poverty and social discrimination."

In the health sector, the Peronist Party promises "overall, integral, opportune, and egalitarian coverage for all the people," and in the housing sector, it advocates the "honorable right to have a house," in addition to proposing "lowering taxes on rented houses and the creation of a tax on uninhabited houses."

The Peronist Party states that "the fundamental objective of its social policy will be to seek full employment," and adds that in the field of work and social security, "Collective bargaining will be the fundamental basis for the improvement of the labor law; the professional associations will be returned to their authentic leaders, and Law 18,610 on social works will be reestablished."

Discussing the economy, the platform states that "Capital must serve the national economy, and its objective must be the social welfare of the people. It adds that general planning must include planning economic activities, which without omitting the private initiative and the legitimate incentives of the market, will allow a rational use of the economic resources in accordance with the social objectives it pursues."

The platform adds that "The foremost objective will be the reconstruction of the production apparatus and the equitable distribution of income as an expression of social justice," and adds that "Agreement is the most appropriate manner of operating the economy."

Regarding income policy, it states that "a policy of sustained growth of real salaries" will be implemented, and in the first stage, "It will include the establishment of prices and salaries based on an agreement with the objective of discouraging the pressure which is put on prices by the distributive competition."

As far as monetary and exchange policies are concerned, the platform announces that the financial system will again be considered an "inappropriate public service" and the policy of nationalization of deposits will be reestablished." [quotation marks as received]

It adds that "public expenditures will be readjusted as much as possible, and that these expenditures will be reorganized by sectors, that not only the superfluous expenditures will be attacked, but also those dispensable works that can be postponed to a more appropriate time."

The platform adds that the tax policy "will seek to eliminate the backwardness of the system and try to make it more equitable."

Regarding agriculture and livestock policy, it states that "land is an instrument of work, the exploitation of which for a social end will establish the policy of ownership," and that "for this purpose the voluntarily unexploited land will be more heavily burdened with taxes."

Regarding prices, the guidelines set by the government will be compatible with an adequate handling of a monetary and fiscal policy. The solution will have to be found through a consensus, through the implementation of a policy of motivations," the platform states.

The platform concludes with a call for national unity, asking for the efforts and sacrifice of all sectors, without exclusions, to end the crisis.

BRIEFS

PARAGUAYAN AMBASSADOR -- Buenos Aires, 19 Aug (TELAM) -- Today President Reynaldo Bignone received the credentials of the new Paraguayan ambassador, Luis Gonzalez Arias. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1535 GMT 19 Aug 83 PY]

BOLIVIAN NAVY OFFICER ARRIVES -- Buenos Aires, 27 Aug (TELAM) -- Bolivian Navy Chief of Staff Jose Antonio Ona Costas arrived in Argentina at 1700 today for an official visit that will end on 3 September. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0120 GMT 28 Aug 83 PY]

GRAIN EXPORTS -- The Agricultural and Livestock Secretariat has reported that during the first 8 months of the year, a new record of grain and grain by products exports was set. According to the report, 20,943,103 tons were exported to 58 countries. The Soviet Union was the largest buyer, with 41 percent of the total exported amount. The other major buyers were the PRC, Japan, Iran, and the Netherlands. [Text] [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 2 Sep 83 PY]

NEW TOWN NAMED -- Buenos Aires, 25 Aug (TELAM) -- The Government of the National Territory of Tierra del Fuego, Antarctic, and Islands of the South Atlantic has ordered the creation of a town to be named San Sebastian on the southwest coast of San Sebastain Bay 82 km north of Rio Grande. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1640 GMT 25 Aug 83 PY]

MORE REPORTAGE ON DOMESTIC LABOR UNREST

Government Granted 48-Hour Deadline

PY081847 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Last night the mineworkers leaders' national assembly decided to grant the government a 48-hour deadline to approve the draft bills regarding worker comanagement in the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [COMIBOL] and a salary increase.

The miners' delegates rejected amendments to the draft bill on comanagement drawn up by a joint commission since the document had already been analyzed by representatives of the executive branch and the Trade Union Federation of Bolivian Mineworkers [FSTMB] and also approved by the president of the republic.

Lechin: Siles' Remarks 'Provocative'

PY082029 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Excerpt] The emergency miners' meeting has been in recess since 1230. The miners are debating salary matters. A majority of them agree that the government compensation proposal of a 41-percent increase to the minimum salary does not cover their basic needs.

At the conclusion of this morning's session, mine leader Juan Lechin Oquendo referred to a publication regarding Cabinet support for President Siles in relation to provocations reportedly being carried out by some sectors of the country. In reference to this situation, the union leader said:

[Begin Lechin recording] The president has been the provocator by ignoring the conditions under which the mines operate. He is the one who initiated the provocations. The only action that the mine delegates have taken thus far is to defend and protest against the provocation so unjustly started by the president. The president does not seem to know how the mines operate. The president believes that drillings can be carried out with the dollars he has granted. There is a long process of red tape before his bureaucratic establishment authorizes the importation of articles, and this takes 2 to 3 months. This is why the workers, who are familiar with these details, have violently reacted to the president's remarks. This afternoon the miners will release an official declaration. [end recording]

Anti-Siles Campaign Denounced

PY082128 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] The national government has pointed out that a campaign has been launched which primarily aims at deterioration in the prevailing good relationshp between the government and the Bolivian working class.

The cabinet of ministers as well as the leadership of the Domestic and Popular Unity [UDP] have issued statemtns regarding charges which stated that the government administration is not acting in the country's interests.

The following is the text of the statements issued by Information Minister Mario Rueda Pena after lengthy meetings at Government House.

From the UDP to the people:

The UDP and Christian Democratic Party [PDC] energetically reject, and term as highly offensive to the chief of state's dignity the unjust and unscrupulous statements made by an irresponsible person against President Hernan Siles Zuazo.

The National Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MNRI], the Bolivian Communist Party [PCB], and the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], which share government responsibilities within the UDP's programmatic framework, voice their solidarity with the president.

The people of Bolivia are aware not only of the national and democratic nature of this program but also that it is accepted by all national political fronts; therefore, any signs of subordination to imperialism or the IMF is an unacceptable fraud which the government parties strongly condemn.

Signed: Felix Rospigliosi, MNRI; Jorge Colle Cueto, PCB; and Victor Hugo Escobar, PDC.

Government statement:

A campaign has been launched with the purpose of artificially bringing about a deterioration in the current good relationship between the government and the working class and its representative unions. It is intended to isolate the government from the workers sector through maneuverings aimed at strengthening rightist coup instigators and groups that seek to destabilize democracy.

Through isolated statements, attacks directly aimed against Hernan Siles Zuazo, chief of state and president of the UDP, and harmful lies, it seeks to discredit the anti-imperialist, revolutionary, and democratic background of the person responsible for the process which started in April 1952, who decidedly contributed to the foundation of the Trade Union Federation of Bolivian Mineworkers, and to the election of its first executive secretary, and who promoted the implementation of the agrarian reform that liberated the peasantry. It also seeks to discredit him as [words indistinct] governor at the service of the nation's interests by charging him with increasing servitude to imperialism. The government to which we belong exercises an independent and pluralistic international policy committed to endorse, in practice, the clearly anti-imperialist principles of the Nonaligned Movement.

Its domestic policy clearly is against subjecting national sovereignty to imperialist centers or groups. It strongly advocates the defense and strengthening of the state economy as the basis for the national and democratic development which will lead us to national liberation. Ours is not a pro-imperialist policy, but would have been had we followed the classic free market policy, which means concentrating the economy in the hands of international monopolies after selling all state-owned enterprises as well as doing away with the private Bolivian industries and enterprises, and had we frozen salaries and drastically readjusted prices in addition to having reduced the public expenditures through the implementation of drastic measures of a large scope.

We cannot attribute the attitude adopted by those aimed at discrediting the president of the republic to their unawareness of such an obvious fact as the democratic and national essence of Hernan Siles Zuazo's government, nor to their theoretic ignorance on what imperialist dependency represents. This attitude is merely adopted with the purpose of creating the conditions which would lead to a confrontation between the government and workers, who blindfolded by the sectarian interests of those responsible for these maneuvers do not realize that their campaign strengthens those seeking to destroy the democratic process, which is precisely the objective of the enemies of the working class.

The democratic government will not play along with this provocation since it does not believe that it represents the feeling nor the will of the heroic miners' rank-and-file, whose struggle and sacrifice decisively contributed to a return to democracy and firmly maintains its belief that the miners will continue to be what they have always been: the (?firm) supporters of the Bolivian democratic process.

The members of the national cabinet voice our energetic protest in view of these offenses against Hernan Siles Zuazo and his high investiture. We voice our firm support of and solidarity with the president of the republic and our loyalty to him in view of this campaign of offenses of which he is a victim due to the unrestricted freedom of press which prevails in the country.

Signed: The Ministers of State.

FINANCE MINISTER BAPTISTA LEAVES FOR CARACAS

PY081849 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Finance Minister Fernando Baptista has left for Caracas, where he will take part in the OAS's specialized and extraordinary meeting on rescheduling foreign debts.

It has been learned that the Bolivian finance minister will support the joint rescheduling of the Latin American countries' foreign debt with international financial organizations.

Minister Baptista will then go to Washington to attend the annual IMF meeting. It was stated that he will insist on the need for more favorable terms to reschedule the Bolivian foreign debt.

REPORTAGE ON GROWING BOLIVIAN—CUBAN RELATIONS

Congressmen Invited to Cuban Assembly

PY071842 Paris AFP in Spanish 2305 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] La Paz, 6 Sep (AFP) -- Today Jaime Paz Zamora, vice president of the republic and president of the National Congress, reported that the Cuban National Assembly of the People's Government has invited a delegation of Bolivian congressmen to participate in its assembly.

The vice president, who is also leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), made this announcement following a cordial meeting with Manuel Basave, Cuban charge d'affaires.

Paz Zamora said that the answer to the invitation depends on the Congress. He said that this is an excellent opportunity to attain an adequate level of understanding between Cuban and Bolivian congressmen.

Cuba Opens Diplomatic Mission

FL080148 Bridgetown CANA in English 0023 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] La Paz, Sept 7, CANA-REUTER -- Cuba opened a diplomatic mission in the Bolivian capital today to be headed by a charge d'affaires, diplomatic officials said.

The head of the mission, Angel Gustavo Brujes Perez, presented credentials to Bolivian Foreign Minister Jose Ortiz Mercado, prior to the opening of the office.

Cuba and Bolivia established diplomatic relations last January after a 20-year break. The renewal of ties came after leftwing President Hernan Siles Zuazo came to power last October following almost 18 years of almost uninterrupted military rule in Bolivia.

ATTACHE POST OPENS RELATIONS WITH SURINAME

PY082342 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 Sep 83 p 7

[Text] President Joao Figueriedo has already signed a decree creating the post of military attache to Suriname. This is the first result of the visit which Secretary General of the National Security Council General Danilo Venturini made to that country on a special mission for the Brazilian Government. The information was obtained yesterday by O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO and JORNAL DA TARDE. This matter has been studied in secrecy within military circles.

Brazil will henceforth have a military attache to the Surinamese Armed Forces, and the first one will be a colonel to be appointed by Army Minister Walter Pires. The creation of the post of military attache to the embassy will bring Brazil and Suriname closer together. This is one of the Brazilian Government's objectives in order to prevent Suriname from committing itself to the Cuban strategy toward Latin America.

One of the main consequences of the appointment of a military attache to the Surinamese Armed Forces will be to enhance prospects for military exchange with that country, and for sales of Brazilian-made armaments. Suriname is interested in military training, which can be provided by the Brazilian Armed forces. According to experts, the possibilities for armament sales to Suriname are good, because the government of that country has already made known its interest in Brazilian military materiel.

Speaking about Brazilian-Suriname relations and his visit to that country, Gen Danilo Venturini emphasized that Brazil's objective is to establish closer ties with South American countries, thus revealing the real motives for seeking that rapproachment. Gen Venturini mentioned the support Brazil intends to provide for agriculture in Suriname through EMBRAPA [Brazilian Agriculture and Livestock Research Enterprise], and by sending Brazilian geologists to that country. Venturini added that his visit to Suriname on behalf of the Brazilian Government was meant to explain to the Surinamese Government the fact that there are geographical reasons for closer relations between Suriname and Brazil, two South American countries. According to Venturini, those geographical reasons should prompt Suriname to give priority to South America in addressing questions related to the Surinamese interests in Latin America, "where the Central American cauldron is boiling."

Venturini expressed optimism about the possibilities of the relations and cooperation between Brazil and Suriname, adding that he found a good climate for that during his visit. The general emphasized the principles of the Brazilian foreign policy aimed at better relations and cooperation with all nations, especially with South American countries.

Suriname is interested in Brazil's cooperation in various sectors, such as the agricultural sector, as well as in the training of the military. It is now interested in training Navy personnel, since the Armed Forces of Suriname are still at the organizational stage. Later, the cooperation could be extended to the training of personnel for the tree services, in accordance with the recommendations to be made by the Brazilian military attache.

In the hemisphere, Brazil places priority on the security of South America. The military, which was concerned about Brazil's rapproachment with Suriname, recognized that the South American questions are of more concern for Brazil than the Central American questions, although these questions might be linked together sometimes.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR NETHERLANDS, IRAQ

PY090036 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Ramiro Elisio Saraiva Guerreiro will leave tonight for Iraq on an official visit, at the invitation of his Iraqi counterpart. Before arriving in Baghdad, however, Saraiva Guerreiro will take advantage of a technical stopover in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, to meet with the Netherlands foreign minister, who visited Brazil recently. In a press conference given at Itamaraty yesterday, the Brazilian foreign minister said that there is no preestablished agenda for the meeting in Amsterdam. Regarding his visit to Iraq, he said he will discuss a number of pending matters, and added that (?some research is being carried out in that country).

PARAGUAYAN DELEGATION VISITS ARMS INDUSTRIES

PY082238 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 Sep 83 p 9

[Text] Brasilia -- Army Minister General Walter Pires yesterday conferred in his office for nearly a half hour with the Paraguayan chief of staff, General Alejandro Fretes Davalos, who is in Brazil on a 5-day visit with an entourage. Although the Paraguayans are not authorized to conduct negotiations with any of the arms industries, they will visit EMBRAER [Brazilian Aeronautics Company], ENGESA [Specialized Engineers, Inc], and the Brazilian Cartridges Company. According to military sources, the Paraguayans have a great interest in armored trucks, chiefly the Urutu and the Cascavel type. Today Fretes Davalos and his entourage will attend a military parade marking Brazilian Independence Day and tomorrow they will go on to Sao Jose Dos Campos.

'83 TRADE BALANCE GOAL SEEKS $6-BILLION SURPLUS

PY062149 Paris AFP in Spanish 0429 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 5 Sep (AFP) -- It was officially disclosed in Rio de Janeiro today that the Brazilian trade balance showed a surplus of $4,313,000,000 during the first 8 months of this year. Figures issued by the Bank of Brazil's Foreign Trade Department (CACEX) reveal that Brazil's exports during that same period amounted to $14.365 billion and imports to $10.052 billion. Brazil's exports for that same period in 1982 amounted to $13.405 billion while imports amounted to $13.098 billion. The Brazilian Government 1983 trade balance goal is to have a surplus of $6 billion compared to the $778,372,000 surplus in 1982.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA PROMISES NOT TO CUT IMPORTS

PY052245 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 4 Sep 83 p 26

[Text] Czechoslovak Vice Foreign Trade Minister Jaroslaw Jakubet left Brasilia this weekend after promising Itamaraty that his government will not cut back on Brazilian imports despite their dissatisfaction over the deficit in the trade balance, which has shown figures over $60 million during the past 4 years. During the meetings held to discuss the situation of bilateral trade, the head of European affairs at Itamaraty told Jakubet that currently Brazil's trade deficits with almost all its European partners (except for Sweden and Switzerland) are caused by restrictions on imports. Although Brazil has reduced its sales to Czechoslovakia by almost $50 million -- Brazil has maintained the volume of its imports of machinery and tools and chemical products from Czechoslovakia. Between 1982 and 1983 they amounted to approximately $16 million.

VIOLENCE MARKS EVE OF FIFTh PROTEST DAY 8 SEP

PY081501 [Editorial Report] Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish at 1100 GMT on 8 September reports several violent incidents that occurred in the last 48 hours throughout the country. The announcers begin by reporting that a bomb blast destroyed a car in Valparaiso on 7 September, causing no casualties but shattering windows at the mayor's office. According to the report, the car belonged to a journalist who works for the mayor's office.

The announcers also report that La Serena police detained 9 terrorists who had detonated several bombs in densely populated areas. According to the report, "Spanish-made dynamite sticks, 7-mm caliber ammunition, ammunition for Soviet AK rifles, a Mauser rifle, two 45-caliber revolvers and ammunition for handguns" were found inside the hideout. The announcers remark that police also found newspaper clippings carrying information on the authorities of the area. The report notes that this fact suggests that terrorists were planning attacks against the authorities. The announcers also report that four women held up a bus and set it afire in Concepcion.

The mayor of Santiago is quoted as calling upon the people to defend public property in the face of the upcoming day of national protest and to cooperate with the government in maintaining order.

Concerning today's protest action, the announcers report that San Miguel district businessmen have said that they were warned that if they do not join today's protest they and their families may be attacked. The announcers explain that the warning came in leaflets that circulated in the area.

Some 500 people -- Marxist agitators according to the announcers -- reportedly attempted to seize the Santiago University building. The announcers report that university employees and students frustrated the attempt and that two university employees were injured. As for public health services, Health Minister Winston Chinchon is quoted as saying that first aid stations are ready to provide assistance in cases of accidents or emergencies.

The announcers also report that "agitators" attempted to stage a demonstration at the Academy of Pedagogy building and that the students themselves frustrated the attempt. According to the report, the "agitators" threw leaflets and painted the walls with antigovernment slogans.

Havana Notes Preparations

PA080504 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] The National Coordinating Board of Trade Unions has reported that all the arrangements for tomorrow's peaceful protest demonstration have been finalized. This will be the fifth such protest held this year to demand a return to democracy and the resignation of the dictator Augusto Pinochet.

The Coordinating Board said that workers' rights must be taken into account in any truly democratic solution and added that dialogue with the government will be possible only if certain basic preconditions for genuine democracy are immediately established.

Meanwhile, in Santiago, Gabriel Valdes, leader of the Democratic Alliance, accused Pinochet's dictatorship of creating conditions that will foment violence in order to repress tomorrow's fifth national day of protest.

According to Valdes, paramilitary groups are ready to take action against the people. Valdes also criticized Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa, who recently urged those who sympathize with the regime to act against the workers. This is not the duty of a minister, Valdes said. Officials should not play one group against another; rather, Valdes pointed out, it is their duty to maintain public order.

REPORTAGE ON 8 SEP ANTIGOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS

Government Measures

PY081558 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Report from Government House by Graciela Contreras]

[Excerpts] During a press conference granted to local and foreign reporters, Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa said that there will be no government crisis in Chile and that the government will soon show that the public actually supports its policies. The interior minister also referred to the measures the government will adopt to prevent violence during the day of protest. [Begin Jarpa recording] The government will adopt normal measures to preserve order and to protect the people. Therefore, measures will be adopted as the need arises. As you said, measures will be as mild as possible. However, under no circumstance will we allow gangs to take over the city. [end recording]

Minister Jarpa noted that there is no disagreement within the government. Our team, he remarked, is headed by the president of the republic; ministers obey his instructions and implement the policies that he indicates in each case. The interior minister said that, in the future, parties will adopt a clearer position toward the major problems that affect our country and toward the permanent infiltration of Soviet agents, who in recent decades have sought to turn Chile into a satellite of Russian imperialism.

Spanish Reporter Denied Entry

PY081711 Paris AFP in Spanish 1655 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Santiago, 8 Sep (AFP) -- Today the government of General Augusto Pinochet prohibited Martin Prieto, deputy director of the Madrid daily EL PAIS, who arrived in Santiago to cover the fifth day of national protest, from entering the country. The protest is being carried out today by opposition sectors who want the reestablishment of democracy.

Prieto traveled to this capital from Buenos Aires, where he is a correspondent of the Spanish daily for the southern cone. He was held at Merino Benitez Airport by Chilean officials. The Interior Ministry reported that the measure against the journalist was implemented because EL PAIS is conducting a continuous campaign against Chile.

Former Senate President Arrested

PY081734 Paris AFP in Spanish 1721 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Santiago, 8 Sep (AFP) -- It was reported here today that Patricio Aylwin, former president of the Chilean Senate, was arrested by police today during a violent antigovernment demonstration at Plaza Italia in downtown Santiago.

Aylwin, who was a Christian Democratic senator before the coup d'etat which overthrew the late President Salvador Allende, was arrested while trying to parley with the commanders of Carabineros detachments who were repressing hundreds of students and workers demonstrating within the framework of the fifth national day of protest against General Augusto Pinochet's regime, according to radio reports. AFP correspondents have ascertained that dozens of persons shouting antigovernment slogans have been arrested, and the police used bludgeons and teargas backed up by water cannons of the fire companies.

Jarpa Denies Aylwin Arrest

PY082115 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2054 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 8 Sep (EFE) -- Chilean Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa denied here today that former Senate President Patricio Aylwin had been arrested by Carabineros. According to an official report, Patricio Aylwin, in his capacity as a lawyer, offered to accompany to the police building some youths who had been detained during the fifth national day of protest that was held today at the Italia Plaza.

According to radio and Christian Democratic Party [PDC] sources, Aylwin was in the Carabineros bus and later accompanied the youths in the patrol car that took them to the police station. The same sources noted that two sons of the former PDC legislator were among the youths who were arrested.

Opposition Leader Injured

PY081739 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1717 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Santiago, 8 Sep (EFE) -- Radio reports indicate that Gabriel Valdes, former foreign minister and top leader of the opposition Democratic Alliance, was injured by a teargas grenade during a sit-down demonstration today staged at Plaza Italia. Former Senate President Patricio Aylwin was also arrested during the same demonstration, which is part of the fifth day of national protest. According to Radio Cooperativa, Valdes was hit by a teargas grenade and drenched by a fire hose. Leaders of the Christian Democratic Party have protested the actions of the police which, they said, "are doing nothing to improve the dialogue that has been launched."

Valdes Treated, Released

PY082036 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2000 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 8 Sep (EFE) -- Former Chilean Foreign Minister Gabriel Valdes, who until a few days ago [as received] was exiled in Spain, left for his home after he received treatment in a local hospital for injuries he received from teargas fumes.

Police Prevent Opposition Rally

PY081810 Santiago Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 1738 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Around noon today, the opposition was trying to stage a rally at Baquedano Plaza, but Carabineros sought to prevent it; it was supposed to take place instead of the aborted one at Plaza Italia. This led to incidents between the persons who were going to participate in this demonstration and the Carabineros.

The police used teargas and fire engines to break up groups of hundreds of persons. However, the demonstrators just ran away and regrouped later. For several minutes, public transport vehicles and private cars had to be rerouted.

At approximately 1215, Gabriel Valdes, president of the Christian Democratic Party, arrived. He was met by a group of foreign journalists who tried to talk to him. However, the group was broken up by a fire engine. Clearly moved and ill at ease, Gabriel Valdes walked with several political leaders toward the steps that lead to Plaza Baquedanos. There he sat down, and just as he was trying to make a short speech, teargas grenades forced him to run. It became impossible to breathe and Valdes left the area soon afterward.

However, the demonstrators remained at the square, regrouped, shouted slogans, and then were forced to run by teargas grenades. The manner in which the police acted against these people greatly displeased the leaders of the Democratic Alliance. This is what Marcial Mora, a Social Democrat, said:

[Begin Mora recording] As a leader of the Social Democratic Party, I feel that the demonstration was peaceful. The provocation came from the forces of order, harassing the people, beating them, and throwing teargas grenades. It is under these conditions that they want to hold dialogue. On the one hand, they want dialogue, but on the other they use all kinds of weapons to harass those who hold a dialogue with them.

Any dialogue is the result of mutual respect and consensus. Otherwise, this will lead to a confrontation and there will be no winners, because [passage indistinct]. We have had to restrain our youths because they want to implement violent measures; we have done so for 10 years. To our proposals for democratic coexistence, peace, and peaceful protests, the youths say that we should move on to armed struggle. We cannot accept this, but they are provoking us and pushing things to the point that even those of us who have been trying to pacify the people for 10 years will be overuled. Then the government will have to [word indistinct] with the Armed Forces but the people will [words indistinct] arms and then (?no one) will be safe. [end recording]

Jaime Castillo was at another place in the plaza where he had come to participate in the rally. We talked with the president of the Human Rights Commission amid the sting of the tear gas. [Begin recording] [passage indistinct] I believe that there was an agreement with the government.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Well, I do not believe that there were any problems for the people to meet; there was an agreement that a public rally would be held here. What I cannot understand is why it is being (?broken up) now. I think this is very serious.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] The Carabineros have been ordered to prevent any meeting of the people. [end recording]

Unofficial information about the incidents at Plaza Italia indicates that 15 people have been arrested, among them Christian Democratic Party leader Patricio Alwyn, the president of the Engineers Association and student leaders.

Turmoil continues at Plaza Italia and from there we have a relay by our No 3 mobile station. [Begin relay] I am here at Plaza Italia or Plaza Baquedanos, whichever name you want to use. Here there are still some students who are hiding in the wooded part of the square. They are being pushed back into this area by tear gas grenades, and Carabineros have been deployed at the corner of Bustamante and Providencia Avenues. There are also Carabineros on Alameda Boulevard. I have seen students running along Bilbao and Paraguay Streets, moving east. We can hardly breathe because of the teargas and all passersby are shedding tears, while the Carabineros are trying to chase away the few students still trying to gather at Plaza Baquedanos. [end relay]

Protests in Antofagasta

PY081817 Santiago Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 1745 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Relay from Antofagasta]

[Text] A group of approximately 2,000 students from the Norte and Antofagasta Universities are at this moment headed downtown to attest their support for the national protest day being observed today. The students assembled at the Antofagasta University campus. There they waited for the students from Norte University, and then together they set out on a march through the downtown streets, chanting and waving palm branches. At this time, they are holding a rally downtown, and everything looks normal. Many students have joined this march of national protest.

This is all that can be reported from Antofagasta, capital of the second region, for the Mail program of Radio Mineria.

Santiago Intendant Urges Restraint

PY081959 Santiago Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 1808 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Relay from Mobile Unit No 301]

[Text] During a press conference held a few minutes ago, Roberto Guillard, military intendant of Santiago, confirmed that nine extremists were arrested during the incidents which took place last night. Concerning the call for a peaceful protest, this is the intendant's message to the organizers: [Begin Guillard recording] I hold those who have instigated this protest directly responsible for the acts of vandalism which are taking place. I want to urge them as men of [words indistinct] I the intendant invite those who have instigated this protest to go to the protesting districts to enforce respect for the law and personally make sure that the protests are indeed peaceful.

I have specifically instructed the mayors of the metropolitan area that if they are contacted by the persons who have incited the people to hold this peaceful protest, they should give them every facility and means to reach the people they have incited. They must patriotically ensure that these protests are peaceful and that private and state property is respected. [end recording]

Thus, Intendant Roberto Guillard invited the organizers of the protest to go to the various metropolitan districts and wards. The intendant added that, from now on, official vehicles are at the disposal of all those who want to go to these places to help prevent acts of violence which could take place there.

Archbishop Condemns Violence

PY082003 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Santiago Archbishop Monsignor Juan Francisco Fresno has once again condemned the political violence that is spreading throughout the country. He spoke a few hours after the beginning of a new day of national protest, in which more people could become the victims of those who disrupt order. Msgr Fresno spoke at the German School, where he dedicated a chapel. In a message he delivered at the dedication ceremony, Msgr Fresno deplored the events that are occurring in our country, events that have claimed so many lives.

Pinochet Statement

PY082047 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] We know that 33 percent of the population is against the government, but this 33 percent will always be against the government, General Augusto Pinochet stated this morning during a speech he made on receiving the visit of the board of the Foundation for Aid to the Community. General Pinochet was greeted by the board of the Foundation for Aid to the Community, headed by its vice president, (Teresa Carvallo de Carvajal), on completing 10 years as head of the Military Government.

On greeting the president, (Carvallo de Carvajal) stated that at this moment a group of traitors and ungrateful persons are trying to tarnish your work and disrupt the peace of our country. We pray to Almighty God to give you patience to continue with the task entrusted to you by the Constitution.

President Pinochet said that he was happy to receive the greetings of this organization. The president added that it is true that he is facing difficult moments, because at times the country also has to bear with difficult moments. But you, he said to the members of the foundation, have managed to stand up.

Pinochet also stated: Today we have completed 10 years in government, and in fact there are still some who have not understood, or do not want to understand, what has been done. We know that there are some 33 percent of the people who will never change; they will always be against the government. Perhaps this percentage has increased a little because of the current economic situation, but there will always be a percentage of people who will be against the government and who will find everything wrong, Pinochet added.

General Pinochet also said that they try to look like guardians of the fatherland, but are not, and so we have to look at their records. They are our enemies because they have much influence, but if they are corrected a little, they will find out the kind of people they are.

General Pinochet concluded by expressing gratitude for the visit of the people who have worked as volunteers during the past 10 years of his government.

U.S. Envoy Interviewed

PY082142 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] U.S. Ambassador to Chile Theberge has stated that it is obvious that the Communist Party is inciting the people to violence in Chile from Moscow to achieve changes and install a totalitarian system.

Theberge made this statement at the end of a meeting with Foreign Minister Miguel Schweitzer which lasted more than 40 minutes. The U.S. ambassador said the meeting with the foreign minister was just a protocol visit, which is made occasionally. He said that they discussed subjects of an international nature, such as the tragedy of the South Korean airliner, and other bilateral matters.

Asked whether they discussed the current political situation in the country, he said that the current political situation is always discussed in all meetings. He was asked to give his opinion about the efforts being made through different sectors to reach a consensus, and he said:

[Begin Theberge recording] Well, it is obvious that the efforts being made by all sectors are very positive, trying to reach an agreement with the government to find a peaceful solution. Regarding efforts being made abroad, of course my country, and I know that other countries as well, are greatly interested in the current process, and are greatly supporting this process. [end recording]

Regarding today's demonstrations, Theberge stated that his country's foreign policy approves of peaceful solutions to problems. He added that the U.S. Government is seriously concerned over acts of violence anywhere in the world, and in Chile as well. He said that Marxism is trying to turn Chile into a situation similar to that in Central America. In this regard he stated:

[Begin Theberge recording] Well, it is quite obvious that the fascists, and particularly the Communist Party in Chile and in Moscow, are inciting the people to violence to achieve changes in an effort to establish their system here. I also think that the lesson learned by the Soviet Union during the past few years was that of unleashing violence very early, and not at the end, as they did in Cuba and Nicaragua. Therefore, I think they are following this line of violence here, and of course with a double purpose of participating a little in politics as well. They are obviously following a policy of violence. [end recording]

Regarding the reports he conveys to his government on events in the country, he said that he was giving them in detail and in the most realistic manner. He also said that the Chilean foreign minister will probably meet with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz at the end of this month in New York, during the UN General Assembly.

Police Actions in Santiago

PY082356 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Several incidents are still taking place along O'Higgins Avenue in Santiago. Activist groups have been trying to set up barricades to block traffic and are hurling stones at Carabineros. The police are controlling the situation by resorting to the use of tear gas and water cannons.

Activists are inciting 15- and 16-year-olds to create more violence. Numerous Carabineros have had to be treated because of injuries received from stones hurled by political agitators.

The most violent incidents took place at the Plaza Italia, Portugal, and [name indistinct] sector. The violence started after old political leaders harangued groups of youths who were gathering on the streets. Moreover, delinquents tried to loot shops and kiosks located along Alameda Avenue.

Two Deaths Reported

PY090159 Paris AFP in Spanish 0145 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Santiago, 8 Sep (AFP) -- The authorities have reported that there have been two deaths during the demonstrations of the fifth day of national protest that were carried out in Chile.

The first victim was a woman. She died in the neighboring port of Valparaiso, located 140 km northwest of here. She was wounded by a bullet from a policeman's weapon. The second killing took place in the workers neighborhood of La Victoria, where a young man was killed by bullets shot from a moving car.

Groups of demonstrators have erected barricades and are shouting slogans against the military government of President Augusto Pinochet in La Victoria and other neighborhoods on the outskirts of the Chilean capital.

Jarpa Says Situation Normal

PY090200 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0123 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Relay from Government House by Graciela Contreras]

[Excerpts] During a chat he held at Government House, the interior minister noted that the situation in Santiago is much calmer than had been the case in previous demonstrations. Interior Minister Sergio Jarpa told journalists the following:

[Begin recording] There were two seriously injured persons in Santiago. People in a car without license plates passed through La Victoria neighborhood and started shooting. The police are now trying to find the car, of which there is a description. I have been told that there are no Carabineros or policemen in the area and there have been no other incidents. I am also told that there were no incidents in other low-income sectors, in other parts of Santiago, or within the metropolitan region. Or, at least, we have had no reports of any other incidents for the time being. Therefore, the situation is quite normal. We do regret the death of this little girl in Valparaiso, and the fact that two persons, one of whom is in critical condition, were injured in Santiago. That is all for now.

[Question] Do you believe that the people have listened to the government appeals and that this is why the situation is better now than in previous demonstrations?

[Answer] Yes, I believe so, because there were fewer fires with tires and wood. In comparison with other previous demonstrations, the percentage of participation has been quite low. I am quite happy, because I believe we are on the path of achieving a normal situation in which we shall be able to carry out a truly democratic dialogue.

[Question] However, Gabriel Valdes noted that [words indistinct] (?there has been less) participation, but because Chilean citizens are threatened and fearful and that therefore it cannot be interpreted as support for the government?

[Answer] Well, I am not interpreting this as support for the government or for Gabriel Valdes, but rather as goodwill on the part of the people to avoid violence.

[Question] At this time do you have any reports about the situation in other parts of the country?

[Answer] Yes, just recently I have been in touch with other regions throughout the country, with the military intendants, and I have no extraordinary news to give you.

[Question] [Words indistinct] the government has not adopted any special security measures?

[Answer] We have adopted the normal security measures; there have been no [words indistinct].

[Question] How many persons have been arrested?

[Answer] At this time there are two persons under arrest. The Santiago intendant has informed me that all others have been released.

[Question] [Words indistinct] Have you received an appeal from the opposition?

[Answer] No, I have not received any appeal.

[Question] Do you believe that there will be more disorders in Santiago suburbs later tonight?

[Answer] I hope not. [end recording]

The interior minister invited all Government House journalists to have another briefing at 2300, at which time he will give further information about the present national situation.

Events Summarized

PY090348 Paris AFP in Spanish 0251 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, 8 Sep (AFP) -- According to official sources, two dead, dozens of injured persons, and over 200 detainees was the initial result of the fifth national day of protest against the military regime headed by President Augusto Pinochet. Barricades and fires were set in the early evening hours throughout Santiago neighborhoods, while a uneasy atmosphere grew even more tense with the noise caused by the concert of pans and the honking of horns by drivers who thus expressed their discontent.

The citizens of Santiago suburban neighborhoods, mostly youngsters, lit numerous fires, set up barricades, and marched along the streets shouting slogans against the regime that will commemorate its 10th year in power on Sunday.

According to official sources of the Santiago military intendant's office, 235 persons were arrested during the demonstrations, lasting 7 hours, that were held along the Alameda Bernardo O'Higgins, Santiago's main avenue. In Valparaiso, where the first casualty died, students of the Catholic and Santa Maria Universities demonstrated at different points of the city and at least five of them were detained. In Concepcion, 525 km to the south, more than 5,000 persons gathered at the Independencia Square and nearby streets to listen to several speakers who demanded the return to democracy; but the authorities did not report on arrests.

In Osorno, 12 demonstrators were detained, and in smaller cities such as Curico and San Felipe, the usual tranquillity was disrupted by students and workers rallies, the first in 10 years, according to the people.

Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa stated that in general the situation was normal, with the people understanding the call of the government, because there have been fewer bonfires and barriers of burning tires, compared to the previous protests; he stated. I am very happy because I think we are beginning a stage of greater normality when a really democratic dialogue will be possible, the interior minister added.

Gabrial Valdes, leader of the opposition Democratic Alliance, stated, however, that the very serious events tha took place today categorically deny the repeated remarks of the interior minister, in the sense of respecting and forcing respect from the demonstrators of the opposition, who act peacefully. He denounced these premediated aggressions because they constitute a direct and irrational violence against citizens who wish to exercise their legitimate and peaceful rights, Valdes concluded. The Democratic Alliance groups Republican Rightists, Christian Democrats, Social Democrats, Radicals, and Socialists.

Six Killed by Fire

PY091230 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1150 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Neuquen, 9 Sep (TELAM) -- Santiago Radio Cooperative today reported that early this morning a fire completely destroyed four houses in the Nunoa district, claiming the lives of six persons and leaving two with serious burns. The radio broadcast monitored in Neuquen also states that the fire may have been started by tear gas grenades hurled in that area. Police sources said that the cause of the fire has not yet been determined.

[Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish at 1210 GMT on September reported that the fire that claimed the lives of six children and left two children with serious burns was caused by electrical problems.]

Carabinero Wounded

PY091247 Santiago Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 1230 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] This is a last-minute report: A few minutes ago a Carabinero who was posted in front of judge (Eden Araya)'s home on Avenue Inglaterra, in the Independencia district, was seriously wounded.

According to information obtained so far, two unidentified individuals appeared at the site on foot and shot the Carabinero posted in front of the house. After leaving him lying on the ground, the individuals seized the carabinero's submachinegun. So far we have no information on how seriously the Carabinero is wounded. He was promptly taken to the nearest hospital.

POLICE KILL FIVE TERRORISTS IN SANTIAGO DISTRICT

PY081413 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Five terrorists, four men and one women, were killed in clashes in Santiago. It was also reported that police captured several other terrorists.

The most spectacular action took place at the house at 1330 Fuenteovejuna and Alonso de Camargo Streets, in the Las Condes district, where after a long shootout, three extremists -- one woman and two men -- were killed. It has been reported that the three terrorists played an active role in the attack in which Santiago Mayor General Carol Urzua, his driver, and his bodygoard died. Police found many explosive devices, weapons, and ammunition inside the house.

A few hours later, two other terrorists were killed when they tried to break through police lines by shooting at the security forces in the Quinta Normal district. This action took place at 5707 (Janequeo) Street; one of the dead terrorists was a high-ranking leader of the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left, the MIR. As in the earlier action, weapons and plans were found inside the house. Police also found background information on important personalities who might be the next victims of terrorists.

It was also reported that police found an arsenal at 920 Santa Ana Street. A young couple lived in this house; however, when the security forces arrived, only the woman was there. Three B-25 submachineguns with four 40-bullet clips, a Mauser rifle, clockwork systems, 1 kg of dynamite, and other materials were seized in the house. The weapons were hidden in boxes kept under beds. Twenty homemade rockets were also found buried 80 cm underground at a shoemaker's store located behind the house. Police also discovered the escape plan giving the details of the streets to be used after the attack in which General Urzua was killed.

It was also reported that four of the terrorists who staged the attack against Urzua may have been arrested. They are: Carlos Alberto Menendez, Jose Guzman, Hugo Moya, and Susana Capriles Rojas. Another six terrorists were also reportedly arrested by National Intelligence Center personnel.

Urzua's Killers Identified

PY090220 Santiago Radio Agricultura Network in Spanish 1820 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Reporter (Alejandro de la Cavet) reports now directly from the metropolitan intendancy: [Begin relayed report] The intendant of the metropolitan region, General Roberto Guillard, released just a few minutes ago the identification of the nine extremists who had been detained and who had reportedly participated directly or indirectly in the murder of General Carol Urzua Ibanez.

The metropolitan intendant read to the reporters the following official communique released by the National Intelligence Center [CNI].

1. During the investigations conducted to find the perpetraters of the attack against former Intendant of the Metropolitan Region General Carol Urzua Ibanez, his driver, and bodyguard, CNI agents began at 1600 on Wednesday, 7 September, the operation which ended with the detention of nine extremists who had reportedly participated directly or indirectly in the events which are known to all. They are all members of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR].

2. The following extremists presumably involved in the murder of General Carol Urzua Ibanez and his companions have been detained: Jorge Palma Donoso, who at the moment of his detention was carrying a false identification card, under the name of (Jose Hernan Guzman Paulette), and a samll caliber pistol; and Carlos Alberto Araneda Miranda, who was carrying a false identification card under the name of (Andres Eduardo Soto Pacheco), and a small firearm.

Also, Hugo Jorge Marchant Mora, who was also carrying a false identification card under the name of (Hector Andres Lopez Gonzalez), and a firearm; Susana Alejandra Capriles Rojas, who was carrying a false identification card under the name of (Cristina Angelica Froilan Cortes); Silvia Aliana Aedo Sepulveda, detained at the house located at 920 Santa Ana street; Marta Silvia Soto Gonzalez, detained at the house at 6798 Iquique street; Rosa Juana Farias, detained at 7487 Los Erarios street; Pedro Antonio Salgado, assistant of the extremists, who was detained in his house at 319 (Samitio) Street; and Eddie Ricardo Salgado Almuna, assistant of the extremists, who was also detained in his house at 6019 (Samitio Street.

Point No 3 of the communique tells the people that the first three persons cited above belong to MIR's military apparatus; have been trained abroad; and were returned clandestinely to the country in compliance with the so-called return operation.

As for Jorge Palma Donoso, there is a basic suspicion that he is one of the men who fired against Gen Urzua. In order to confirm this suspicion, the weapons that were seized will undergo investigation by an expert.

As for the detained women, they were living in the houses that had been raided where weapons and subversive propaganda were found.

4. Following these detentions, between 2000 7 September and early this morning, 8 September, two clashes took place between the extremists and CNI agents. In these clashes, five extremists were killed while resisting arrest, firing against the agents with automatic weapons. A security agent was seriously wounded, and had to be hospitalized.

5. Following these events, three houses were raided in different points of the capital, and several types of weapons, ammunition, explosives, and large amount of subversive propaganda material were found.

The nine extremists who have been detained, who had reportedly participated directly or indirectly in the murder of the former intendant of the metropolitan region and his escorts, also carried out the following terrorist actions: On 16 December 1980, an attack on the Credit and Investments Bank, when a parking lot attendant was killed; on 10 September 1981, an attack on the branch office of the Osorno Bank; placing bombs on power line towers in (La Feria), San Joaquin, and (Cuyamaquena, and a fire bomb attack on the CEMA-CHile office [Chilean Mothers Association] in the community of Conchali.

The communique adds that CNI agents continue intensive efforts to detain all members of the proscribed MIR command who with cowardice and treachery murdered the former intendant of the metropolitan region, his driver, and bodyguard. It is appropriate also to note that Gen Guillard read the CNI communique because the state of emergency is no longer in effect, as reported by the intendant himself to the reporters.
[end relayed report]

INTERIOR MINISTRY REFUTES REPORT ON MISSING

PY082109 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] The three people whose alleged disappearance was reported by a foreign journalist yesterday are free. This statement is included in a communique released by the Interior Ministry. The communique states that U.S. journalist (John Avalon Wallace) from [place name indistinct] reported the disappearance of various people since 11 August during a press conference held at the Interior Ministry yesterday afternoon.

The official communique adds that when asked to elaborate on his report, (Wallace) listed the names of (Miguel Soto Rojo), (Humberto Fernandez Riquelme), and (Sebastian Carrasco Flores). The communique goes on to say that an investigation of the cases was conducted immediately on orders from the Interior Ministry, adding that it was discovered that the people reported missing has been arrested in Concepcion for promoting disorder and turned over to the courts. The communique states that the three detainees, who were prosecuted by the Court of Appeals of Concepcion, have been free on bail since 17 August.

The communique also states that the attorneys of the three prosecuted people have lodged writs with the Concepcion Court of Appeals, adding that the decisions of the court are pending. The Interior Ministry communique concludes by stating that these cases are another proof of inaccurate or ill-intentioned reports about the Chilean situation.

GUSTAVO LEIGH GIVES 10TH ANNIVERSARY VIEWS

PY081552 Santiago HOY in Spanish 7-13 Sep 83 p 10, 11

[Exclusive interview granted by General Gustavo Leigh (retired), former Chilean Air Force commander, to Mauricio Carvallo in Santiago -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] What are your thoughts on the 10th anniversary of 11 September 1972?

[Answer] One remembers with emotion the days prior to 11 September 1973; the incidents, the friends, and particularly the initial massive support of the people. But in retrospect I am disappointed regarding our political and socioeconomic achievements. I am also hurt since no one can deny my responsibility in bringing this government to power. Further I never thought that this government would be in power for such a long time or that it was going to be such a despotic or such a personal type of government. I believe we lost a great opportunity for recovering the country, which was greatly affected by the previous government, and for restoring and achieving true democracy.

[Question] What do you see for the future?

[Answer] A deep crisis, and what is worse, no hope for a return to normalcy in the near future, or within a prudent period. I am not speaking of achieving democracy now because I believe this would be impossible, but I am speaking of achieving democracy within a short time.

[Question] Aren't you optimistic about Interior Minister Jarpa's administration?

[Answer] I hope I am wrong, but I am not very optimistic about its prospects. Not because of Jarpa himself, but because of the president's personality, because of the way he thinks, his intentions, and the way he handles political matters. I believe that all of a sudden the interior minister will find himself in a deadend with his back to the wall. This is how I see things. I wish we were trying to achieve a consensus; I wish the activities of political parties would be legalized; I wish there was a national congress; I wish the comptrollers office would be independent; I wish there would be an electoral law; electoral registries; freedom of the press, freedom of expression; etc.

[Question] Many believe that the main obstacle to achieve all this is President Pinochet. You sent him a letter...

[Answer] They misinterpreted my letter. It seems no one read it very carefully. Some say I requested his resignation; I did not request his resignation. The letter is proof of this. In Article 5, I state: "I feel authorized to urge you to achieve the aforementioned objectives, and to end a personalistic type of government and consequently, to seek the restoration of a fully democratic regime in keeping with what we promised to achieve on 11 September 1973."

"What I am requesting him to do is to depersonalize the government and to seek a path to achieve democracy. I believe that we can do this with or without Pinochet, but this is not the objective. The objective is to achieve the normalization of the country, and only after this is achieved will we be able to achieve important structural changes.

[Question] But in the end, we arrive at the same conclusion.

[Answer] Perhaps but not necessarily. I believe that he may want to resign, but I think this is very unlikely. I am not asking him to resign like the Democratic Alliance [AD] did, because if we are going to take this position it will be very difficult for us to achieve any progress since this would mean the radicalization of the process.

[Question] The AD maintains that full democracy will only be achieved if obstacles are overcome, and that things would be easier if Pinochet is not around.

[Answer] I disagree because I believe that no matter how stubborn he is, Pinochet may be forced to open the doors because the country is sinking at an accelerated pace.

[Question] Isn't he doing that now?

[Answer] The door has been opened a little, but not much. When I say to open doors I mean, among other things, the government should recognize political parties. Let's see what comes out of all this, since these political laws were submitted to the Council of State which must study them in closed doors sessions. The people will not be informed about anything, they will only learn the conclusions of these studies. The next step is to submit them to the president who in turn submits them to the government junta. But then we may have the same situation that we had during the studies on the Constitution in which first the Council of State submitted a draft but the final draft was something completely different. Therefore, we have to wait until the package of measures is issued. Meanwhile, I am not sure of anything.

[Question] Could there be a disagreement looming in the future between Pinochet and Jarpa?

[Answer] Yes, indeed. Pinochet is convinced, perhaps he is well-intended, that there is a Constitution that legally allows him to stay in power until 1989, and if he wishes, to be reelected by the junta and continue 8 more years. We may get to 1997 under the same circumstances, since this is the established plan. If the interior minister is an experienced politician, he is going to try to handle the situation, but he is going to find himself with a lack of elbow room.

[Question] You have no hope that the situation will change...?

[Answer] I am a bit skeptical in this regard. I do not like to dream about the impossible. As things stand today, there is a tiny ray of sunshine and I hope it does not fade. However, I see no hopes for achieving democracy in the near future.

[Question] The opposition would have no other alternative than to continue with the demonstrations.

[Answer] I believe that the demonstrations will not respond to anybody in particular, whether union or political leaders. However, they will continue to be held and gain more force in the poor sectors because people are anguished over unemployment, malnutrition, and poverty.

[Question] How important do you think these demonstrations are?

[Answer] Despite the fact that many people say the contrary, the demonstrations that began in May were the spark that led to this small opening. Only through the massive demonstrations of the people have we been able to achieve this; it was not the result of the activities of political parties or union organizations. I live in a high-class neighborhood and people beat pans just as they do at Lo Hermida. There are no jobs, so what are people going to do, praise the government?

[Question] What is more important, the economic or the political issue?

[Answer] We are experiencing such a situation that an economic solution will not be achieved without a political one. The only way out is to achieve democracy since it is the only escape valve for social pressures.

[Question] What if there is no democracy?

[Answer] There will be social tumult. Chile may experience something no one wants: The pendulum may shift from the right to the extreme left. If this happens, we shall never be able to come out of the hole. In a democracy, if one is nonconformist -- which Pinochet says I am -- at least one hopes that in 6 years the man in power and half of the Senate or the entire Chamber of Deputies will be renewed. But what is the alternative in these everlasting regimes?

[Question] On the evening of 11 September 1973, you said that you were going to remove the Marxist cancer. Has it been removed or is it more alive than ever?

[Answer] You should not interpret the phrase so literally. Ideas cannot be killed by decree. But the Marxists should be deprived of the possibility of assuming power. Chile has no communist inclinations. Although I am nobody to prohibit them from assuming power, I believe this issue should be discussed in a constituent assembly. Whatever a legitimate constituent assembly decides I will comply with, just as I complied with the congressional decision to elect Allende. We did not oust him because he was a Marxist but because of his administration.

[Question] What are your views on the Uruzua assassination?

[Answer] It is a blow by the extreme right against the extreme left. There is no other sector that would gain any advantage of such a terrorist action. I believe this was done to stop the political opening process and to force the government to harden its position. If this were to be done, we would be yielding to terrorist pressures. We would be subjected to the fact that every time there is a political opening, someone gets killed. This cannot be. The government cannot stop now.

REPORTAGE ON DEFENSE MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES

Discusses Subversion at Chamber

PA071409 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Bogota -- Defense Minister General Fernando Landazabal Reyes has conceded before the Chamber of Representatives that a subversion against the subversion against the subversion is underway in the middle Magdalena region. He explained that [words indistinct] with this situation. He made categorical remarks at the Chamber of Representatives during a debate prompted by Liberal Representative Horacio Serpa Uribe, and warned that the Armed Forces should not be accused of sowing terror in that area of the country. He accused several clergymen of the middle Magdalena region of receiving part of the money demanded from cattlemen and peasants as quotas to allow them to work honestly. He charged that these clergymen get the money directly from the rebels in the confessionals. It hurts to see that the Army is being criticized by some, he said, when subversion is what should be criticized.

Landazabal Reyes stressed: I don't deny there are individuals who have carried out actions that are open to criticism and punishable. He added: We are experiencing a war. The government granted an amnesty, the Congress opened the doors of the jails for the guerrillas, and the people opened their arms to subversion. But subversion didn't heed the call, and the FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia] and the M-19 [19 April Movement] have continued to operate. For this reason, we must emphasize that the Armed Forces are not promoting violence. This is being done by individuals who are interested in seizing power through violence. In conclusion, Landazabal Reyes explained that the struggle of subversion against subversion in the middle Magdalena region is based on the fact that the peasants are up in arms against guerrilla groups operating there. This is something I do not support, he noted.

Meanwhile, the Liberal Party charged before the Chamber of Representatives and in the presence of the government, justice, and defense ministers, as well as the country's attorney general, that there has been a shocking increase in political and criminal violence in the middle Magdalena region in the past 10 months. The debate promoted by Representative Horacio Serpa Uribe disclosed that the programs announced by the government to rehabilitate the area socially and economically are not being carried out. They were merely announcements and in some cases projects that were listed had been started in the previous administration.

Serpa Uribe said that the [word indistinct] of the amnesty law have been innocuous. He noted that of 1,200 people who benefitted from it, only 14 received direct assistance, and that of the rest, 1,184 returned to the guerrillas. He supported his statement with horrifying recordings and photos, and described the situation in the middle Magdalena region as chaotic, discouraging, and dramatic. Because of this, he demanded immediate action from the government, the Armed Forces, the political parties, and the guerrillas themselves in order to have a truce without stopping to think that with such attitude [words indistinct].

Further on Chamber Debate

PA081907 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Bogota -- Defense Minister General Fernando Landazabal Reyes has peremptorily told the guerrilla groups that there will be no truce and that if they want a dialogue they should go to the army commands or his office, which is always open. Gen Landazabal Reyes issued the warning in the Chamber of Representatives during the debate on the situation of the middle Magdalena region prompted by Representative Horacio Serpa Uribe.

We will always continue serving peace, but we cannot reach an agreement with those who demand a cease-fire to suspend the law, because the law is in effect 24 hours a day, the minister said. We cannot decree a truce, he stressed, because the Constitution cannot give respite. We will not withdraw from the rural areas because we are not going to hand power over our territory to the subversives; and we are not going to hold a dialogue with the guerrillas, because that is the reason for the amnesty. The defense minister directly accused the Communist Party and its armed wing, the self-styled Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, of being responsible for the violence in the middle Magdalena region. He also said that part of the money obtained from the kidnappings carried out by the FARC goes to the coffers of the Communist Party's Central Committee. He also warned that if the leftist political organizations do not stop maintaining or encouraging those armed wings, the day is not far away when the Liberal and Conservative Parties will have to do the same.

Visits New Naval Bases

PA071735 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 30 Aug 83 pp 1, 3

[Article by Eduardo Carrillo]

[Text] The defense of our sovereignty has a price that must be paid because the Pacific and Atlantic coasts are being used by agents of subversion for arms trafficking and our present vigilance is minimal due to the Navy's lack of equipment and adequate means. This remark was made by National Defense Minister General Fernando Landazabal Reyes during a visit to naval bases under construction in Solano and Malaga Bays on the Pacific, where the Navy has frustrated the entry of tons of war equipment for the 19 April Movement in the past few months, discovering coastal vessels "full of FAL rifles and ammunition."

Gen Landazabal Reyes said the naval base at Solano Bay will not only be one of the most important in Latin America but will be used like a "pivot" of development for that forgotten region. The base, he said, "will guarantte rediscovery of the Pacific and will serve as a government effort to encourage private industry to fully establish itself on the Pacific Coast, generating employment and supplying products for the nation."

The Solano and Malaga Naval Bases will include Navy infantry battalions, naval air force, helicopter gunships, submarines, corvettes equipped with Exocet and other missiles, and other war materiel indispensable to defending the country's sovereignty and to controlling the contraband of merchandise and weapons by the rebel groups that operate in Colombia.

M-19, FARC DISCUSS AMNESTY WITH LEGISLATOR

PA071418 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Bogota -- According to documents that former M-19 [19 April Movement] and FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia] members delivered to legislator Horacio Serpa Uribe, of all the guerrillas who were granted amnesty 39 have died and 14 are missing. Serpa Uribe disclosed that 200 former rebels are still in the hands of various authorities, despite the protection that Law 35 of 1982 gives them. A group of amnestied M-19 and FARC members met with Serpa Uribe to tell him about this and establish the whereabouts of missing former combatants.

MINISTER REJECTS SOVIET ARGUMENT ON PLANE ATTACK

PA021441 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] The Ecuadorean foreign minister was asked his opinion of the downing of the South Korean plane by a Soviet aircraft. He answered by rejecting the arguments which the Soviets have put forth to explain this inhuman action.

Summons Soviet Envoy

PA081856 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Summary] Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Luis Valencia Rodriguez will leave Friday for Eastern Europe, where he will broach such issues as world peace, disarmament, and stronger ties in various fields.

[Begin Valencia recording] I will visit Czechoslovakia, the GDR, and Bulgaria. I will spend 2 days in each country, and establish contacts to make an analysis of bilateral and international issues with those countries. Ecuador supports the basic UN principles, and our fundamental purpose is to consolidate world peace and achieve detente. [end recording]

Regarding the Soviet downing of the South Korean airliner with missiles, Valencia said: [Begin recording] We called in the Soviet ambassador yesterday to inform him that the Foreign Ministry had made a study based on available information and had concluded that the action against the Korean Airlines plane was a violation of civil aviation security rules and agreements, to which the Soviet Union is a party, and of the principles of international coexistence. [end recording]

AGREEMENT REACHED ON DEBT REFINANCING, CREDITS

PA061507 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Dr Jose Antonio Correa, president of the Ecuadorean Monetary Board, and Abelardo Pachano, manager of the Central Bank, today returned from New York after agreeing with a commission of creditor banks on the signing of contracts for the refinancing of the foreign and private debts, a new $431-million credit, and international trade credit lines. The Monteray Board and the country's attorney general must approve these contracts before they are signed by the Central Bank, the government, and the creditor banks. The contracts are to be signed in New York in the near future. The Ecuadorean delegates have reported to President Hurtado on the results of the latest meetings. Their meeting with the president took place at the National Palace and lasted several hours.

ELECTORAL OFFICIAL DISCUSSES JANUARY ELECTIONS

PA081900 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] The country will have the purest elections in its history as a republic on 29 January, the president of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal said during a meeting with members of the Foreign Press Association in Ecuador. According to (Mendoza), between 3.2 million and 3.5 million citizens will be entitled to vote in the general elections in January, during which they will simultaneously vote on seven different slates. Citizens have until 29 September to register and obtain their citizenship identity card, which is the only requirement to participate in the elections.

SHINING PATH CLASHES IN AYACUCHO, CAJAMARCA

PY061742 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1740 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Lima, 5 Sep (EFE) -- Police today report that five terrorists died in a clash with police forces in the Ayacucho district of San Pedro de Cachi. San Pedro de Cachi is located 60 km west of Ayacucho, the capital of the southern Ayacucho Department, where "Shining Path" members staged several attacks.

It was also reported that Civil Guard dismantled a terrorist "cell" in the northern port of Chimbote, where six terrorists were arrested. One of the detainees is university student Hugo Iparraguirre, 28, alias "Comrade Carlos."

Meanwhile, the Republican Guard repelled a terrorist attack against an explosives depot in Lima Blanca, 15 km north of the northern city of Cajamarca. The terrorists apparently wanted to seize the explosives. The "Shining Path" movement appears to be trying to begin operations in Cajamarca Department.

In Lima, the Peruvian Investigative Police asked the Italian Interpool for fingerprints and information on Italian terrorists Oscar Tagliaferri and Mauricio Baldesseroni, who may have been in Peru for some time. According to the Peruvian police the two terrorists belong to the Italian group "Prima Linea."

Havana on 500 Arrests in Ayacucho

PA082013 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] The Peruvian Civil Guard has arrested more than 500 persons in Ayacucho on the suspicion they are either collaborators or members of the Shining Path group.

Havana on Shining Path Trial

PA041730 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] The trial of 42 alleged members of the clandestine armed group Shining Path began today. They are charged with destroying several high-tension towers and with killing several people in the areas of Cerro de Pasco, La Oroya, and Huancayo.

According to the Peruvian newspaper EL DIARIO MARKA, other members of that armed organization killed Mayor Genaro Castillo and Leiutenant Governor Jose Chipin in the town of (Sorgos).

PUNO DEPARTMENT PARALYZED BY 48-HOUR STRIKE

PY022012 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0318 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Lima, 1 Sep (EFE) -- According to reports from the city of Puno, the southern Department of Puno has been totally paralyzed by a 48-hour strike that began today.

According to reporters, no incidents occurred during the strike called by the "Committee for the Defense of Puno's Interests." The reports added that during a rally held in the city of Juliaca, the people asked for more aid from the government. The people from Puno increased their claims in the past few weeks.

Today four deputies from Puno began their 10th day of fasting to protest the government's lack of attention to Puno Department, which has been affected by a serious drought for almost a year.

Today Deputy Hugo Carvajal from the ruling Popular Action Party joined the strikers of the National Workers and Peasants Front.

PAP Deputy Joins Legislators' Strike

PA062202 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Hugo Carvajal, Popular Action Party deputy, joined leftist legislators in a hunger strike seeking immediate help for Puno Department residents from the Belaunde Terry regime. Due to the drought affecting the region, the residents face many calamities. A general strike is being planned in Punto to protest the government's complete abandonment of the region.

Havana Reports Arrests, Strike

PA042106 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Members of the Civil Guard's 9th Commanding Office in Ayacucho Department, Peru, have arrested some 500 individuals suspected of maintaining ties with the armed group Shining Path.

An unsuccessful dynamite attack on a gasoline station in (Lurin) District in Lima and a foiled attempt to set fire to the FRG consul's home in Chicago were also reported.

It has also been learned that a 48-hour general strike concluded successfully in Puno Department. The strike was held to demand official aid to alleviate the effects of the drought affecting that region.

Havana Terms Strike 'Successful'

PA082020 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] The general strike carried out in Puno, Peru, was very successful. The purpose of this strike was to urge the current regime to help this department, which right now is enduring difficult times due to the drought affecting the region. As a result of this situation, the people are facing a shortage of staples.

HAVANA RADIO REPORTS ATTACK ON POLICE MAJOR

PA082125 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Major Cesar Montenegro of the Peruvian police was seriously wounded when a bomb exploded in the automobile in which he was traveling. The explosion occurred near the neighborhood of Pueblo Libre. The car was reportedly destroyed by the blast.

DEMONSTRATIONS PLANNED AGAINST MILITARY REGIME

PY080215 Paris AFP in Spanish 1615 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Montevideo, 7 Sep (AFP) -- Union and political sources have confirmed that several coercive measures will be carried out this month against the Uruguayan civic military regime in view of the economic crisis seriously affecting wage earners. These measures have acquired more **impetus** as a consequence of the uneasiness among workers, and especially among the middle class, by the decision adopted a few days ago by the government to abandon the administration of salaries in the private sector and leave it to the discretion of the employers. The workers' dissatisfaction lies especially with the fact that their negotiating power with their employers under the current regime is very limited.

The first of these measures will take place on Monday, 12 September, when high school and university students will stop their activities for 24 hours despite the prohibition of all types of strikes which has been in effect since 1973. A far-left group of the labor sector distributed leaflets promoting a general strike on that day, but it was called off because both political party leaders and the [words indistinct] workers plenum [PIT] declined to support the strike. Instead, the PIT decided to adopt measures on Friday, 16 September, allowing each union to decide on the manner of protest at their places of work.

Finally, the sources confirmed that on Sunday, 25 September, the people will stage a new concert of pots and pans similar to that staged on 25 August, the first major expression of dissatisfaction in 10 years which resulted in the detention of 48 persons accused of carrying out street demonstrations. According to the promoters, the new demonstration featuring the banging of pots and pans will probably be accompanied by a blackout in homes, and will have greater repercussions than that staged last month, because not only the people of Montevideo will support this demonstration, but all the people throughout the nation.

NATIONAL PARTY CONVENTION DELEGATE ARRESTED

PY061350 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0330 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Paysandu, 3 Sep (EFE) -- National Party (Blanco) convention delegate Hermann Holzmann was arrested today in Paysandu, 380 kilometers east of Montevideo, in the wake of a "concert of pots and pans," which was staged in this industrial city, for the first time.

Holzmann, president of Uruguay's oldest political club, the Diego Lamas Club, is not a militant in the Blanco Party majority faction. He was arrested by the police at the house of another convention delegate. Local authorities also ordered the Diego Lamas Club, whose mentor is exiled leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, to be closed.

Released After 4 Days

PY071543 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0246 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Paysandu, 6 Sep (EFE) -- Hermann Holzmann, one of the leaders of the Uruguayan opposition, was released this afternoon in Paysandu, northeast of Montevideo, after the police kept him under arrest for 4 days without any official explanation whatsoever.

DE LA MADRID INTERVIEWED ON AREA SITUATION

PM081412 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 4 Sep 83 p 8

[Interview with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid by Jesus Ceberio and Juan Cebrian in Mexico City; date not given]

[Excerpts] Mexico City -- Question: What is your government's stance on the present situation in Central America?

Answer: Mexico is very worried about the Central American problem, principally because of the tension that exists between Honduras and Nicaragua and the Salvadoran situation, where violence not only continues, but is increasing. We believe that the climate of violence that exists there is a result of underdevelopment in all areas, which is why Mexico has opposed the intention of resolving the Central American problem on the basis of force and the strengthening of the military position of the sides involved. A negotiated solution: This is what inspired Mexico to form, together with other countries of the area, the so-called Contadora group, which has strengthened its internal harmony and undoubtedly helped to contain the most acute aspects of the threat of a regional war. We have not made spectacular progress, but we have secured a dialogue among the sides involved in the conflict, and I consider this important. We have achieved a detente between Nicaragua and Costa Rica and a dialogue between Nicaragua and the Hondura, Salvadoran, and Guatemalan Governments. We have also urged the United States and Cuba to join these peace efforts. They have both answered positively in principle, but we are dissatisfied with the specific results.

Question: What is the status of your relations with Washington at the moment?

Answer: Obviously there have been differences of viewpoint. We are worried about the tendency in the United States to regard a military solution as way of settling the problem. Furthermore, relations between Mexico and the United States have matured via difficult and sometimes painful periods, which, however, enable Mexico, on the basis of an independent foreign policy, to be very frank. For historical reasons, Mexico has to become a specialist in dealing with the United States, and I believe that we have a good level of communication. At my recent meeting with President Reagan, the Central American problem was one of the topics broached. As is known, no specific agreement emerged concerning Central American issues, but there was agreement on both sides to seek a negotiated and diplomatic solution and to avert military intervention. Furthermore, a large number of countries have expressed their explicit backing for the Contadora Group's action. In particular, I greatly appreciate the stance of [Spanish Prime Minister] Felipe Gonzalez, who has shown himself to be a genuine Latin Americanist and has acted to facilitate the finding of a peaceful solution and the prevention of war.

Question: Do you believe that there is any solution to the conflict without Cuban participation in the dialogue?

Answer: Cuba must participate in the effort for peace in Central America.

There is no doubt that Havana has displayed evident sympathy toward the Sandinist government in Nicaragua. It is copperating extensively with it.

And, as Commander in Chief Fidel Castro said recently, it also believes that the Salvadoran guerrillas are a side that must be taken into account in El Salvador's internal negotiations. The American community -- including Latin America, the United States, and Canada -- must make the utmost efforts to involve Cuba in the American countries' dialogue; Cuba has displayed its willingness to do so, but it is not easy to achieve in the short term. The confrontation between the United States and Cuba has been traditional, and it is difficult to establish contacts, but I believe that it is in the interests of the countries of the American continent to restore Cuba's inclusion in the negotiations. We Latin American countries are not a military power, nor do we aspire to be one. Consequently, what we use in our foreign relations is the strength of reason and justice, as we neither have nor want military strength.

Question: Nevertheless, the United States would say that Cuba is a military power.

Answer: Of course.

Question: So, following your meeting with President Reagan, do you believe that there are signs of a change in U.S. attitude, or that the situation is now at a standstill?

Answer: President Reagan has the impression that the Central American conflict basically stems from a desire to extend the spheres of influence of the communist bloc, which of course includes Cuba. There is a great mistrust between the United States and Cuba and between the United States and Nicaragua. This mistrust must be surmounted by attitudes on both sides that will form the basis of honorable and dependable negotiations.

Question: What is the overall result of your austerity policy to counter the economic crisis?

Answer: The economic situation is still very difficult. My government has tackled a very serious situation, which can be summed up with a few figures: An inflation rate of over 10 percent during my government's first 2 months in office. Economic growth has ground to a halt. This year our economy's output will be lower than in 1982. We had a serious problem in economic relations with foreign countries stemming from an almost total lack of currency and an interruption of Mexico's ability to meet its foreign debt commitments. We had a problem of lack of control over our exchange policy. The exchange control, established in Mexico starting 1 September last year, had results exactly contrary to what was being sought. The market escaped the monetary authorities' control and the currency black market moved south of the United States and began to flourish with a very energetic program of economic reorganization. It could also be called austerity. It seems to me that there was no other option. As I indicated in my first government report, the crisis is still with us, but it is subject to control, especially in it most serious aspects. In July we halved the monthly inflation rate, but it is still very high and living standards are still falling. We have mitigated this trend by halting the rapid decline in the employment situation. According to the most reliable figures, employment has remained virtually the same as when we inherited the problem in December, and has even improved slightly. We have brought the exchange situation under control and an adjustment has been made to the balance of trade. We have restructured the foreign debt with its short-term maturities. Mexico is reacquiring its credit abroad, and we have secured international lines of finance, which means that we have $5 billion net available for 1983.

Question: What about the anticorruption struggle?

Answer: The war on corruption was a heartfelt polical demand of the majority in my election campaign. But there has been a certain exaggeration of the problem. It is believed that corruption is the fundamental cause of the economic and social problems facing us. There is almost the feeling that the two are related. I do not believe so; the crisis is much more complex, and it would be a lamentable mistake to believe that it will be surmounted by correcting phenomena of corruption. I have the people's mandate to "morally regenerate society," which I have defined thusly to avoid giving the impression of merely a need to place the responsibility on the past. We have reformed the country's constitution. We have sharpened systems for the supervision of management in the public sector and introduced bans on officials' benefiting from their office in private business and on their appointing relatives to posts within their area of influence. When my government has received proof of the penal, legal, or administrative guilt of former or present officials, we have initiated legal proceedings. When we have not found such evidence, we have not done so. People sometimes call for more punishments and even point to guilty parties, but my government has been very responsible in this matter and will continue to be so. Only in cases where there is sufficient evidence to prove alleged guilt will corresponding action by taken.

Question: In Spain, Mexico is accused of protectionism, just as Mexico accuses the United States of protectionism. How do you believe that relations between our countries should develop?

Answer: In recent years, trade and general relations with Spain have undergone surprising growth. Even despite the crisis, since diplomatic relations were restored trade has multiplied 12-fold. My government wants to maintain this trend of greater cooperation with Spain.

In the short term, we have requested understanding. I believe that the measures that we are taking must be interpreted not as protectionist, but as measures to control the very limited currency available to us for our trade and financial transactions.

As we surmount this shortage , we will be able to become more open in our foreign trade. But I stress that it is not a protectionist attitude in the traditional sense of the term, but rather emergency controls in view of the serious shortage of currency.

I believe that from the economic viewpoint there are major possibilities -- a complementariness of economies, Spanish technology, which is better suited to Mexico than the technology of more advanced countries; and, above all, something very much in our favor: there is a great affection between our peoples, and this facilitates matters.

It is a matter not only of pesos and cents, but of human relations that have always existed despite the long interruption of our diplomatic relations.

UNOMASUNO ON WEINBERGER VISIT TO REGION

PA081805 Managua International Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Mexico -- The Mexican daily UNOMASUNO noted that U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger's visit to U.S. military installations in Panama marks the beginning of opposition to Reagan's policy.

The Mexican morning paper stated that Weinberger's visit takes place at the same time as Congress is beginning its session and when Panamanian opposition congressmen have voiced their opposition to the Reagan Administration.

Why was the visit made by the secretary of defense and not by Secretary of State George Shultz? Because U.S. policy in Central America is handled by the Pentagon and the U.S. security council, the paper concludes.

PAN DENIES RECEIVING U.S. ECONOMIC AID

FL081241 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2205 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Abel Vicencio Tovar, president of the opposition National Action Party (PAN), has denied a report that the party is receiving economic aid from the United States. He said that he was willing to submit to any investigation on this charge made against the PAN which, he said, is part of the U.S. Democratic National Committee's (DNC) plan to win that country's presidential election.

According to a correspondent's report published in the newspaper EXCELSIOR today, the U.S. Government has promoted various forms of aid -- including monetary -- for the PAN's election campaigns. The influential newspaper's correspondent said that the purpose of the DNC, which is part of the right wing of the U.S. Democratic Party, is to support the PAN to help it win elections in border areas because it is in the United States' interest and at the same time destabilizes the Mexican Government.

Bernardo Batiz, PAN leadership coordinator said that the accusation has obscure origins and is part of a campaign against his party.

Jorge Cruickshank Garcia, secretary general of the opposition Popular Socialist Party, said that there is some truth in the statements and that an investigation is necessary. He said that if the charge is confirmed, the PAN should be severely punished because its participation in the country's political life would be opposed to the country's interests and Mexico's electoral struggle.

PRI MANIFESTO ON DE LA MADRID-REAGAN TALKS

PA031134 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 16 Aug 83 p 7

["Manifesto to the Nation" released by the National Executive Committee of the Institutional Revolutionary Party on 16 August]

[Text] Having kept abreast of the developments that affect the life of the nation, the National Executive Committee of the PRI expresses its definite support for the patriotic attitude maintained by Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid in his meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in La Paz, Baja California, on Sunday, 14 August.

The PRI believes that the leader of the Mexicans loftily upheld, with talent, courage, and firmness, the interests of the nation and the people of Mexico. We express to him our most resolute solidarity, because the objective of defending the nation's causes and objectives were thoroughly fulfilled.

We affirm with President de la Madrid that the factors that enabled the continuity and consistency between international and domestic policy are the solid political and juridical institutions that the Mexicans have built, the growing identity and cultural awareness of our peoples, and the firmness of the historic plan that is contained and set forth in the Constitution of 1917.

Mexico can achieve advances in its bilateral relations with the United States, contributing and upholding its own views regarding the origin and solutions of the Central American conflict, because it is a stable, dynamic, and mature nation with an exemplary history.

In Mexican history, which is the source of inspiration for the tasks of political direction that reality demands of the revolutionaries of our time, there are accounts of the "relentless struggles waged for national independence to overcome the forces of anarchy and domination, and to withstand the threat of division and invasion." We are convinced that Mexico's current profile gained strength with the social movement of 1910, which that has been the basis of our values and norms, while sustaining at the same time the principles, traditions, interests, and aspirations of the Mexican people.

We uphold President de la Madrid's affirmation that "nationalism, cultural identity, liberty, democracy, and economic development, together with social justice, an independent foreign policy, and defense of territorial integrity, are all values shared and contained in the national platform and which vitally link all Mexicans."

The party that groups the vast worker, peasant, and popular sectors of Mexico salutes the fact that within a framework of friendship, maturity, and cooperation, and with a spirit of equality and reciprocal respect, the Mexican and North American presidents have reviewed topics of common interest for the two countries, such as economic, commercial, and financial affairs, as well as border issues.

We trust that the agreement the two presidents signed on the protection of the border environment will intensify the search for more adequate solutions to remedy problems that seriously affect the living standards of the border inhabitants.

The PRI knows that the course to be taken by the Central American and Caribbean conflicts may influence and even determine important aspects of Mexico's destiny.

Therefore, we decided to contribute alongside the Mexican Government in the quest for political solutions through dialogue and negotiation for the Central American conflicts, scrupulously respecting the principles of self-determination of the peoples and nonintervention by some states in the affairs of others. This is the only path for peace.

The best Mexican traditions are summed up in President de la Madrid's views regarding the conflicting international relations of our time. The PRI National Executive Committee shares the Mexican president's deep reflections in La Paz, Baja California. "The world consists of different nations. Nations each have a culture; there is no nation without culture, nor a culture that can be maintained without its own institutions. Therefore, no one can impose on another his own image or believe that his values and answers are better, and thus apply them to the other nation."

"The world is a constellation of civilizations. We will live in peace if there is respect for plurality and unity in diversity. Political and cultural nonconformity is an impractical attitude and a threat of extinction."

With these significant words, in view of the circumstances in which they are made, and in view of their international scope, President Miguel de la Madrid has expressed the deep convictions of the people of Mexico.

The PRI members state that, in this most pressing time for the republic, at this time it is only with the strength of national unity and its mobilization toward clearly defined objectives that the Mexicans can withstand and overcome the international climate that threatens serious imbalances and serious repercussions for peace.

Aware of its responsibility as the majority party of Mexico, and determined to continue expressing and organizing the Mexican revolution, the PRI has decided through its National Executive Committee to expand and strengthen the work of informing and orienting all its militants, so as to strengthen and activate in the ranks of the peasants, workers, popular middle classes, youths, and women of Mexico a vigorous current of opinion committed to the causes of our foreign policy and the worthy position of President Miguel de la Madrid, standarbearer of the loftiest national interests.

Mexico, D.F., 16 August 1983

BANKING SYSTEM REORGANIZATION RESULTS ANNOUNCED

PA030113 Mexico City EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 29 Aug 83 pp 1, 7

[Article by Javier Velazquez]

[Excerpts] The Federal Government has reduced the number of existing banking institutions from 60 to 29 and transformed them into national credit associations. Of the total number of banks that were closed, 11 specialized savings banks had their permits revoked and the 20 remaining ones were merged with 12 of the surviving institutions. The government gave assurances that the rights of savers, depositors, and investors and the obligations contracted toward them will remain absolutely unchanged. The rights of bank employees will be respected, and the government is definitely answerable for the banks' obligations and deposits.

The institutions that continue to operate are: Banamex, Bancomer, Serfin, Banca Cremi, Multibanco Comermex, Banco Continental, Banco del Centro, Banco del Atlantico, Banco del Noroeste, Banco Latino, Credito Mexicano, Bancreser, Banco Mexicano Somex, Banca Promex, Banco Regional del Norte, Banco Sofimex, Banco Internacional, Banco Monterrey, Banco de Oriente, Banca de Provincias, Bancam, Banco Mercantil de Monterrey, Banco BCH, Banca Confia, Multibanco Mercantil de Mexico, Banco Refaccionario de Jalisco, Banpais, and Unibanco.

Of a total of 29 national credit associations, 14 will be headquartered in the Federal District and 15 in the provinces as follows: 6 in Monterrey, 2 in Guadalajara, and 1 each in Culiacan, Chihuahua, Mexicali, Morelia, San Luis Potosi, and Tampico.

In announcing the results of the banking system reorganization, which was initiated on 1 September 1982 and is now practically complete, the Finance and Public Credit Secretariat pointed out yesterday that 17 national loan associations will retain their names, current locations, social capital, branches, and service infrastructure.

The secretariat reiterated that the customers of banks that have been merged will automatically become entitled to the same rights in the mother bank. It further explained that the capital of those who have deposits, savings, or investment accounts in the nationalized banks will be guaranteed, and they can be assured of adequate profits and efficient diversified services.

In addition, in order to make sectoral and regional receiving and financing systems more effective, and to make optimal use of the infrastructure and resources, the 12 most important national credit associations of the republic will absorb 20 banking institutions.

The secretariat said that with these measures, the government of President Miguel de la Madrid is seeking to guarantee bank commitments and deposits, and an honest, efficient, and profitable banking operation.

The secretariat said that the reorganization of the banking system preserves the operational autonomy of banking institutions while strengthening their identity, in order to better serve the public's needs.

The secretariat pointed out that in line with this concept, the banking associations will combine profitability, efficiency, and guaranteed service to the public with protection of the nation's interests. This new kind of organization will allow a better development of the banking system.

It recalled that economic and social development depends on the savings capacity of the nation and on the channeling of these savings into profitable investments. It noted that financial institutions play a very important role as a link between savings and investments.

Therefore, the secretariat emphasized that a healthy banking system -- focusing on its priorities under the state's rectorship, with a decentralized decisionmaking process -- is a crucial element of economic development and facilitates tempering of the regional and central impact of that development.

In a later statement, the government agency said that the transformation of banks into national credit associations results in the consolidation of the banking system's institutions under legal structures that will allow the system to protect the public's interests and to preserve the principle of bank confidentiality.

Under no circumstances will these associations be allowed to supply data or information regarding deposits, services, or any other kind of operation, other than to the corresponding client or his legal agents. Banking employees will be held responsible for the violation of this banking policy.

The secretariat said that the National Banking and Insurance Commission will arbitrate and, when necessary, resolve any differences that might arise between the associations and their clients, to protect the public's interests.

The secretariat also said that each association's administration will consist of a board of directors and a director general, as outlined by new regulations. The board will be headed by the secretary of finance or a person designated by him. This person will be in charge of managing the association in line with the policies, guidelines, and priorities established by the Federal Executive Branch.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS -- Mexico City, 7 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado today received the credentials of the new ambassadors of China, Li Chao; of Luxembourg, Paul Peters; of the Republic of Rwanda, Simon Insonerei and of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, 'Umar Husayn al-Hurubi. The Chinese ambassador extended a special invitation to the Mexican president to visit his country. [Summary] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2055 GMT 7 Sep 83 FL]

TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH JAPAN -- The Japanese ambassador to Mexico has noted that bilateral technological cooperation between Mexico and Japan has reached $6.48 million, or 1.65 percent of the total planned. To date, 1,500 Mexicans have received technical training in Japan, and more than 200 Japanese experts have been sent to various Mexican Government offices. [Summary] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 25 Aug 83 pp 1-A, 12-A PA]

CONEP PRESIDENT QUESTIONS ORTEGA APPOINTMENT

PA062337 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Interview with Dulcidio Gonzalez, President of the National Council of Private Enterprise, CONEP, by Julio Miller; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Miller] Mr Gonzalez, how do you view the recent cabinet changes?

[Gonzalez] I believe that everyone was as surprised as I. It did not seem that a change of cabinet was necessary at this time. I believe the men who headed the various ministries were doing a good job.

It is surprising that they have named a leftist to head the Foreign Ministry.

It is also incomprehensible because the United States has come to Panama -- it sent a delegation 2 or 3 days ago -- to explain the Reagan plan to the Panamanian people. The United States is promising economic support for enterprises and jobs for the workers to erect a barrier against Castro's communism. Then Panama, in an incomprehensible move, appoints a man with definite leftist tendencies to head the Foreign Ministry.

[Miller] Don Dulcidio, how would you interpret what some sectors have described as a reshuffle of the cabinet?

[Gonzalez] All such movements have political implications or explanations. This definitely has implications with regard to the political campaign we are beginning and the 1984 elections.

[Miller] As president of CONEP, what do you think is behind these government cabinet changes?

[Gonzalez] It is increasing the government's lack of credibility. On the one hand, the president is trying to win credibility for the government, and then he turns around and does something like this. A change in the cabinet at this time, when it seems unnecessary, the Foreign Ministry change, all this creates uncertainty and lack of faith. In other words, it seems there is no fixed plan of action in this country.

Ortega Replies To Charges

PA082026 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 7 Sep 83 p 8

[By Garritt H. Geneteau]

[Text] I have been asked to cooperate with the president of the republic at the Foreign Ministry. "I am going to work for the good of the national government, the country, and the good relations we maintain with other countries," Oyden Ortega, the new foreign minister, told this newspaper.

In view of charges by Dulcidio Gonzalez [president of the National Council of Private Enterprise] that he is a communist, Ortega stressed he has not acted on the basis of leftist or rightist battle cries while in public office. He added that he regrets that this type of idea still exists in the mind of some Panamanians.

The foreign minister noted that this type of statement at this time divides the country, and he described the situation as "detrimental" to the peaceful coexistence that must prevail in Panama and, consequently, to the Foreign Relations Ministry.

Ortega said he will act before Panama and the world always thinking of common goals of unity, and not according to ideological battle cries.

PALA VIEWS WITHDRAWAL OF PAREDES CANDIDACY

PA081904 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 8 Sep 83 pp 1, A-14

[Communique issued by the Panamanian Labor Party in Panama City on 7 September 1983]

[Text] In view of retired General Ruben Dario Paredes' decision to give up his aspirations to be a presidential candidate, for the reasons that he expressed -- "in the best interest of the fatherland and to smooth the way for those who will continue the effort to achieve the great national unity of the Panamanian people" -- the Labor Party, PALA, informs its fellow party members and the Panamanian people that Gen Paredes has withdrawn from the political contest with nobility, guided by the desire to preserve peace and promote the well-being of all his fellow citizens and with the hope that the national unity that was proposed by our party will be achieved.

The political moment that we are experiencing demands seriousness, responsibility, and patriotism. That is why it is essential that we intensify efforts to achieve a national agreement to remove uncertainty about the future of our fatherland.

Aware of its responsibility, PALA reiterates its unavoidable commitment to the goal of achieving a truly democratic government that will be the real expression of the desire of the national majority, and that will promote an understanding of national unity as the only way to contain integral development to solve the current problems of Panamanian society.

This has been, is, and will be our political goal. This is the objective of our actions and will continue to be the reason for our struggle. As a result, PALA will continue to work for the democratization of the Panamanian state and will insist on a permanent dialogue with all the political forces that are also involved in the patriotic search for development with justice and freedom.

Issued in Panama City on 7 September 1983,

Carlos Eleta Almaran, president; Azael Vargas Aponte, secretary general

HAVANA NOTES LABOR SUPPORT FOR DEL CID CANDIDACY

PA041733 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Panamanian labor leaders have voiced their support of the possible presidential candidacy of lawyer Carlos del Cid, a prominent defender of the Panamanian people. Reporting on labor union support, the weekly UNIDAD, a publication of the Panamanian People's Party, stressed that Carlos del Cid is well-qualified to be a candidate because of his extraordinary record of struggle for the people.

Ricardo Monterrey, secretary general of the Confederation of Workers of the Republic of Panama, has said that the nomination would be viewed favorably by the working class. Julio Bermudez, secretary general of the National Confederation of Peasant Settlements, has said that Carlos del Cid is a lawyer who has been completely dedicated to the defense of the rural workers' interests and that his candidacy would be looked upon favorably by the peasants. .

The leaders of the National Central Organization of Panamanian Workers and the Authentic Confederation of Independent Workers [Central Autentica de Trabajadores Independientes] has also expressed their support of his candidacy.

JOINT DEFENSE MIGHT INTERVENE IN CANAL STRIKE

PA061949 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Sep 83 p 1-A

[Report by Alfonso Barria]

[Text] While a National Guard spokesman explained that "strikes by Panamian civilian workers in the canal area are the Labor Ministry's responsibility," the Southern Command's public relations office announced that, although the strikes staged by civilians fall under the Panamanian authorities' responsibility, in strikes where violence prevails and canal security is jeopardized, the Joint Defense Committee will be empowered to intervene in order to maintain and protect canal security.

Under the Torrijos-Carter Treaties, primary responsibility for the defense and protection of the Panama Canal falls to the United States, and this responsibility will continue until the expiration of the treaty in December 1999.

The treaties establish and also create the combined defense board between Panama and the United States, with both sides agreeing to adopt measures for the protection and defense of the Panama Canal.

For his part, Fernando Manfredo, deputy Canal Commission administrator, has told this paper that the strike announced by the OMVEPAC (Canal Road, Building, and Bridge Maintenance office) "falls within the purview of the Public Works Ministry."

Havana Notes Wage Problems

PA061737 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] A strike planned by the Panama Canal's Road, Building, and Bridge Maintenance Office has created a controversy between the U.S. and Panamanian authorities. Hundreds of Maintenance Office workers oppose the current wage scale, which harms Panamanians while filling the U.S. side with benefits and sinecures. This wage scale was implemented after the canal treaty went into effect. This issue was long debated, even in the U.S. Congress, and was mentioned by Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella during his last trip to Washington. In view of the current situation, the U.S. Southern Command has announced that if canal security is jeopardized, it will intervene with its units.

BRIEFS

POLITICAL PARTIES REGISTERED -- The Republican and Panamenist parties became officially registered political parties today when they received their credentials from the Electoral Tribunal. The credentials were presented this afternoon by Cesar Quintero, president of the Electoral Tribunal. [Summary] [Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Sep 83 PA]

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT DENIES CHARGES ON MANAGUA BOMBING

PA081616 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1437 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Managua -- Two bombs, apparently placed by rebels, exploded today in the Protocol Room of the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport, killing two people and starting a fire that extended to the control tower, sources in the airport reported.

According to a source, a small airplane landed at Managua airport, placed the bomb, and then took off. However, state security cordoned off the area shortly after the attack at 0530 and the report has not been confirmed. Hours later, the airport continued closed and the authorities refused to issue any statement. However, the Red Cross reported that two of its ambulances picked up at least two victims from the burning installation before the police arrived. Both explosions occurred in the protocol area and the fire spread to the control tower, according to unofficial sources.

The airport, which is located about 15 km from downtown Managua, has been closed to air traffic. Although it is not yet known who is responsible for the attack, it is believed that it was one of the guerrilla groups that are trying to overthrow the Managua leftist regime.

We repeat: Two bombs were placed in the Protocol Room of the Augusto Cesar Sandino Air port, killing two people and causing a large fire that spread to the airport control tower. At this time the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport, previously known as the Las Mercedes Airport, is closed to international and national air traffic. According to the reports from Managua, it is believed that a small plane landed and terrorists placed the bomb that caused a huge explosion in the airport's Protocol Room.

Charges Said 'Totally False'

PA081845 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Sep 83

[William Cespedes report from Presidential House]

[Text] The government of the republic has rejected charges by the Sandinist regime that two planes that bombed the Sandino International Airport area in Managua today left from Costa Rican territory.

This is totally false, because the government maintains complete control over the landing strips throughout the nation and no plane has left here for Nicaragua, Presidency Minister Fernando Berrocal stressed.

Armando Arauz Aguilar, second vice president of the republic, said he was watching developments and waiting for confirmation of a number of reports before convening the Security Council to review the entire situation.

Meanwhile, the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, has claimed credit for this morning's attack on the Sandino International Airport in Managua.

This was operation "Turn Toward the Sun." Two Cessna-type light planes bombed the Soviet tracking and telecommunications station "Santamaria," located on the road to Jocote Dulce, south of Managua airport.

The Sandinist Air Force building on the southeastern runway at Sandino Airport was also bombed. During operation "Turn Toward the Sun," one of ARDE's planes was hit by Sandinist antiaircraft fire, which caused it to crash into the control tower and the Protocol Room and killed its two crew members. They were Miskito Indian Sebastian Muller and Agustin Roman.

The ARDE spokesman said that both crew members were Nicaraguans. The ARDE communique states: We declare that the planes definitely did not take off from Costa Rican territory. Rather, they left from airstrips in areas under control of ARDE's forces in southern Nicaragua.

Finally, the official spokesman for ARDE, which is led by Commander Eden Pastora, Alfonso Robelo, and Brooklyn Rivera, said that this and other air attacks to be staged over Nicaraguan territory in the future will be launched from airstrips in territory under the control of ARDE's forces. ARDE has over 3,000 men in arms at this moment.

POLITICAL OBSERVERS TERM SUAZO LETTER HYPOCRITICAL

PA081745 Managua International Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Costa Rica -- Political observers in this country have termed hypocritical a document issued by Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova. The document sent to Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge, sets forth the position that Suazo Cordova's government has supposedly adopted before the Contadora Group.

The Honduran Government's proposal -- supported by El Salvador, Guatemala, and Costa Rica -- suggests basic steps for peace in Central America, and will be discussed at the Contadora Group meeting in Panama City.

100 ARMED U.S. CITIZENS ASKED TO LEAVE COUNTRY

PA072159 Paris AFP in Spanish 1946 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] San Jose, 7 Sep (AFP) -- Costa Rican Public Security authorities arrested 200 armed men in Barra del Colorado, an Atlantic coast town on the Nicaraguan border, this morning.

According to a ranking official spokesman, those who were arrested belonged to the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, which is led by former Sandinist Commander Eden Pastora, who is fighting the Nicaraguan Government.

In another development, a presidential source told AFP that 100 mercenaries of U.S. nationality, Vietnam veterans, were "invited to leave" the country 3 days ago.

The official explained that the 100 mercenaries, who are of Latin American descent, entered the country having allegedly been "deceived" by Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary forces, who assured them that they would receive support from local authorities in Costa Rica to fight against Nicaragua.

The mercenaries, who arrived in the country about 2 weeks ago, were "invited to leave" the country when they made their first contact with Public Security in the Nicaraguan border region.

It was learned that the 100 U.S. nationals, who arrived with tourist visas, left Costa Rica 3 days ago en route back to the United States.

SECURITY MINISTRY ARRESTS 20 ANTI-SANDINISTS

PA081940 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1839 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] San Jose, 8 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- An Atlantic coast detachment last night arrested 19 Nicaraguans and a honduran, who belong to one of the fronts fighting the Nicaraguan Sandinist government. The capture took place in Cano San Jose, Sarapiqui. The counter-revolutionaries were carrying several revolvers and a machinegun. The authorities have not established which anti-Sandinist group they belong to. According to a report from Puerto Viejo, Sarapiqui, one of those arrested is a woman.

The Public Security Ministry high command has ordered the immediate transfer of the anti-Sandinists to San Jose Immigration Office.

According to the anti-Sandinists, they were to establish contact with a Costa Rican identified as Federico Garcia, who has not been arrested.

ANTI-SANDINIST LAUNCH SEIZED BY SECURITY AGENTS

PA080032 hamburg DPA in Spanish 2205 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] San Jose, 7 Sep (DPA) -- The Public Security Ministry has reported that at dawn today in Puerto Limon a launch carrying 12 anti-Sandinists and several weapons, including machineguns, bombs, carbines, and submachineguns, was captured. The launch was seized as it was moving toward an area close to the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border. Its occupants did not resist arrest by the Costa Rican police.

Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano confirmed the capture and reiterated that "Costa Rica will observe neutrality in the current Nicaraguan conflict at all costs."

The occupants of the launch, which was confiscated, are being held by Limon authorities.

EL SALVADOR

FMLN ATTACK ON SAN MIGUEL, BRIDGES CONDEMNED

Magana Says FMLN Desperate

PA090234 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 7 Sep 83 p 3

[Excerpts] The attack on the 3d Infantry Brigade was not a final offensive; it was merely a publicity stunt prompted by the FMLN's desperation," according to Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana, who made this statement while visiting the city of San Miguel in the company of General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, the defense minister.

President Magana described the damage done to the military installations as insignificant. He added that the primary objective of the extremists is apparently to continue their attacks on bridges, coffee processing plants, and gas stations.

The chief of state noted the possibility that the FMLN may be confused about the opening of a dialogue, since the aim of the Salvadoran Government is to learn the conditions under which the guerrillas would participate in the political process, and nothing else. The FMLN is talking about some other sort of dialogue, and what they want to do is negotiate.

Defense Minister Gen Vides Casanova declared that the subversives' attack proved nothing, because anyone can fire a mortar. In this connection he mentioned the case of Eden Pastora, Commander Cero, "whose reported downing of a plane does not mean that the Sandinist army is finished." He added: "In the future, we will let the proof stand on its own, and you will see who wins over the country."

The military officer said that the FMLN plans to destroy more objectives, including bridges, electrical towers, large generating installations such as dams and, above all, coffee-processing plants and sugar mills. Attacks on all these targets reflect their intention to destroy the Salvadoran economy. He explained that from a military standpoint, the recent operation was a treacherous one. "The Salvadoran Army is also capable of using every mortar in the garrison to fire indiscriminately on the population and to cause extensive damage in 20 minutes. We, too, could blow up all the bridges under our control, and in an hour not a single bridge would be left standing. However, we would do this only when faced with certain defeat. That is precisely what the FMLN is doing. Convinced that it does not have any chance of success, it is now destroying what little is left in El Salvador.

Vides Casanova concluded by saying that "we will never accept the idea of sharing power with the subversives."

Apaneca Pact Scores Attack

PA062317 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 6 Sep 83 p 38

[Text] The following is a statement from the Apaneca Pact Political Committee:

The Apaneca Pact Political Committee must comment on the tragic attacks staged by the armed groups of the FMLN against the civilian population and economic objectives in the city of San Miguel on the night of Saturday, 3 September, and at dawn on Sunday, 4 September, which again brought death and destruction to an important urban economic center of our country.

The committee considers the terrorist actions carried out by elements of the FMLN a treacherous reply to the national unity government's efforts to find a formula that may lead to a political and democratic solution to the Salvadoran conflict.

In the search for peace, a number of steps have been taken by the national unity government which are indisputable proof of good faith, such as the appointment of the Peace Commission, composed of, among other distinguished personalities, a ranking official of the Catholic Church, whose presence on the committee shows the good intentions of the government.

The amnesty decree, which was accepted by over 500 individuals imprisoned for activities related to subversion and by over 600 rebels, illustrated the effectiveness of a measure that contributed to national unity.

Other illustrations are the efforts by the Peace Commission to discuss the participation of the FDR in the upcoming elections and the willingness to cooperate and participate in initiatives abroad seeking similar objectives. In that respect, it is important to mention the commission's recent meeting with representatives of the rebel fronts in Bogota, Colombia, and our openness to the efforts of the Contadora Group. By the same token, we have considered the positive effects, at a regional level, of Ambassador Richard Stone to generate favorable conditions for our peace program.

The openly hostile attitude of the extreme leftist fronts once again shows their bad faith and their true intentions regarding the search for a peaceful solution, confirming their use of dialogue as a mere tactical and publicity element, intended to take advantage of the good faith of the democratic governments concerned about the Salvadoran conflict.

It is obvious that their only interest is to heighten the armed struggle in their totally mistaken belief that their terrorist actions against the civilian population and work sites constitute military actions.

The events in San Miguel will not discourage our peace and democratization efforts. We are convinced that we are interpreting the real desires of the Salvadoran people and of all democracy-loving nations who have expressed their support for the national unity government and the Salvadoran people who, firmly and with the backing of their Armed Forces, are consolidating the democratic process and peace.

HAVANA REPORTS ON WEINBERGER VISIT, ACTIVITIES

PA080452 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger made an official 9-hour visit to El Salvador, where he met with Salvadoran Defense Minister General Eugenio Vides Casanova and with other high-ranking Salvadoran Army officers.

Weinberger visited military areas in San Vicente Department and received reports about the so-called pacification and reconstruction program being conducted by the Salvadoran regime, with advice from U.S. experts. This program is an attempt to relocate the rural Salvadoran population in strategic villages, similar to those established by the United States during its attack on Vietnam.

Weinberger also observed training maneuvers in counterinsurgency operations carried out by the Cazadores Battalion, directed by U.S. Green Berets.

Langhorne Motley, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, accompanied Weinberger on his visit to El Salvador.

FMLN SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES NEGOTIATIONS LANGUAGE

PA081650 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 2 Sep 83 p 14-C

[Text] Mario Aguinada, a Salvadoran FMLN guerrilla, has admitted that the language he uses in his peace talks with U.S. representatives has room for improvement, but noted that solving problems is more important than the language being used. Aguinada made this statement at the conclusion of a visit he made yesterday to Bogota. He was there at the same time as U.S. envoy Richard Stone, who went to Caracas yesterday afternoon. Stone, however, made no statement at Bogota airport, in order not to hinder the peace process.

Aguinada granted the following interview to journalist Hernando Corral, a contributor to the "Sunday Reading" section of EL TIEMPO:

[Question] Commander Mario Aguinada, what do you think about U.S. delegate Richard Stone being upset by the language used in the meeting, and do you think that less aggressive language could be used for the sake of improving the atmosphere?

[Answer] We spoke the same way we have always spoken. Anyone who looks at the documents that have been issued throughout these years will clearly see this. However, we could at some point agree to improve the language. Nevertheless, there are things that have to be called by their true names -- intervention, for example. I cannot find an adequate synonym for that word. Meddling is another such word. Escalation is another. Euphemisms cannot replace facts. Therefore, we are strict with the language we use on this topic and with the facts. If at a given moment someone does not like the language we use, we can state that we like the actions being carried out even less. However, this is a problem that can be discussed and solved during the talks. We should discuss not only the language, but also actions which make evident the danger that the conflict will become regionalized, a serious threat to peace. All this -- not merely the language, but the actions, too -- can be discussed and solutions agreed upon.

[Question] Why have you accepted the mediation of someone like President Belisario Betancur? Why didn't you seek the mediation of the president of a nation closer to the conflict?

[Answer] We believe that Belisario Betancur is interested in a political solution to all the conflicts in the region. This is a factor in his favor. Therefore, it is important to have his contribution. Besides, Colombia is part of the Contadora Group, which is also working. Therefore, the Colombian president's individual contributions -- his attitude and his disposition -- converge with the relations between the Colombian Government and the Contadora Group.

[Question] Is the fighting increasing in El Salvador, or is a cease-fire possible?

[Answer] The war continues, and a cease-fire or a truce was not established as a precondition for the talks that have been initiated. We think that at this moment there is no other way. An eventual cease-fire or truce depends on the talks and, in particular, on negotiations.

VENCEREMOS REPORTS MILITARY OPERATIONS, ACTIVITIES

7 Prisoners Taken at San Miguel

PA080502 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] New information received from San Miguel revealed that the FMLN's forces captured seven soldiers in the attack on the 3d Infantry Brigade in San Miguel. We repeat -- in their victorious attack on the 3d Infantry Brigade in San Miguel, the FMLN's forces captured seven soldiers, three of whom were wounded and handed over immediately to residents of the suburbs of San Miguel so that they could receive prompt medical assistance.

These wounded prisoners were identified as Israel Gonzalez Martinez, Jose Martin Benavides, and Santiago Quintanilla. The other prisoners captured by our forces in San Miguel were Elmer Noel Benavides Rodriguez, Jose Alcides Ayala, Pedro Antonio Rosas Contreras, and Jose Ovidio Flores. All seven belonged to the 3d Infantry Brigade in San Miguel.

Our forces, though determinedand effective in their attack on the enemy post in San Miguel, were also responsible and humanitarian in their treatment of prisoners of war. That is how the children of Farabundo Marti fight!

Coastal Highway Control Asserted

PA081932 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] The southeastern front reports that since Sunday, 4 September, FMLN forces have maintained control of the coastal highway near the places known as (Seida Gasa) and (La Cruzadilla de San Juan), on km 90 of the coastal highway, in Usulutan Department.

FMLN has maintained control for 4 days, and on the occasions when the dictatorship's troops have presented themselves, they have suffered several casualties. Our forces have remained on the coastal highway, explaining to drivers the reasons for the control of the [8-second break in transmission]

We have been informed from Usulutan that this [word indistinct] Sunday, at 0300, women of the militias [10-second break in transmission] Another two high-tension towers were dynamited in the eastern part of the country last Friday and Saturday. The first was in Usulutan Department, in the vicinity of Coyolito hamlet near the coastal highway, and the second was destroyed on Sunday [as heard] in San Miguel Department, in the vicinity of Jucuapa. This last report was sent to us by Commander (Mayo Silvian), who tells us that on Sunday morning FMLN forces controlled the highway that leads from Berlin to Mercedes Umana, conducting propaganda work on our most recent victories. Away with Reagan! Independence, liberty, and democracy for El Salvador!

FARABUNDO MARTI CITES STONE REMARKS IN MEXICO

PA071433 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Richard Stone, Ronald Reagan's ambassador for Central America, has said in Mexico that the dialogue begun with the FMLN-FDR does not mean political recognition of the revolutionary movement. Stone visited Mexico to meet with President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado. Along with France, Mexico has been one of the first countries to extend political recognition to the organizations that represent our revolutionary movement.

GUATEMALA

MEJIA SUMMARIZES ACHIEVEMENTS DURING FIRST MONTH

PA080426 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Guatemalan Head of State General Oscar Mejia, who will complete a month in office tomorrow, today summed up his government's achievements during this period.

Mejia, who succeeded General Rios Montt on 8 August as the result of action by the military, stressed that Guatemala is no longer under a state of alarm and that the special courts were eliminated by doing away with regulations promulgated by the previous government.

Mejia also said that there are no restrictions on freedom of the press and that freedom of expression can be practiced without fear, as individual rights have been restored.

The head of state added that one of his government's most important measures has been to eliminate intervention in sports activities and in the Guatemalan Social Security Institute. These activities have been restored to normal operations as a result.

Mejia also said that the government has exchanged views with various chambers and associations, as well as with the national university, in an effort to assess matters of national interest, including the tax reform, which is likely to be modified on the basis of suggestions made to the government.

On international relations, Mejia stressed that Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade's visits to Central America, Mexico, and Venezuela have helped to establish closer ties with those countries, while permitting the Guatemalan Government to report on the steps it has taken and to assess regional problems.

On domestic affairs, Mejia said that meetings are now being held with political leaders on the electoral process. He also announced the creation of the Energy and Mines Ministry, the result of the growing importance of energy, particularly oil exploitation.

10 GUERRILLAS, 2 SOLDIERS REPORTED KILLED IN QUICHE

PA071900 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] The Army has reported that 2 soldiers and 10 guerrillas have been killed in 2 armed clashes in Quiche. The first action occurred in San Antonio el Baldio, Uspantan, where a military patrol detected the subversives. The ensuing clash left 10 guerrillas dead. Weapons and food were confiscated from the guerrillas.

It was also reported that in the hamlet of Zecanpanabitz Sumal, in the municipality of Nebaj, Quiche Department, a military patrol was ambushed by subversives, who killed two soldiers.

HAVANA: REBELS CONDEMN CHIQUIMULA MURDERS

FL072350 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1817 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] The Guatemalan Democratic Front Against Repression [Frente Democratico Contra la Represion de Guatemala] has condemned the massacre in the village of San Miguel, municipality of Jocotan, in the eastern department of Chiquimula, where 12 persons were murdered.

In a communique circulated in Guatemala City, the Democratic Front said that five women, three children, and four men fell victim to the wave of terrorism put in motion by the regime of General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores.

The incident, which occurred last weekend in the department of Chiquimula, has all the characteristics of the paramilitary raids which have inflicted sorrow and mourning on the Guatemalan people, it added.

The Guatemalan front asserted that General Mejia Victores appears to be in some sort of macabre competition with his predecessors, since during his first month in office alone 115 murders have been registered.

HONDURAS

SUAZO CORDOVA SENDS LETTER REGARDING C.A.

PA081705 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 7 Sep 83 pp 3, 23

[Text of letter sent by Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova to the "presidents, heads of state, and heads of government" of the "states in the international community with which Honduras maintains relations"; dated 1 September]

[Text] Mr President, and dear friend:

It is a particular pleasure for me to address you to report the latest measures adopted by my government concerning the critical situation that prevails in Central America.

Within the context of the multilateral negotiations carried out by the Contadora Group, Honduran Foreign Secretary Dr Edgardo Paz Barnica and his counterparts from Costa Rica, El Salvador and Guatemala presented an important document which outlined the "bases for peace in Central America." This document fully develops the topics included in the agenda which was unanimously approved by the nine countries that participated in the Contadora Group's negotiations, during the meeting held last May. The Honduran Government's intention, when actively participating in the elaboration and presentation of this document, was to guide the negotiating process toward realization of a regional and global agreement that solves the main political, security, and economic problems which affect Central America.

My government hopes that this willingness to negotiate will be fully advocated by the Nicaraguan Government because -- much to our chagrin, and despite the statement made on 19 July by the coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, that his country accepted multilateral negotiations during the July meeting in Panama -- Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto presented a document in which the government not only insists on bilateral negotiations with Honduras, but also includes a prerequisite for any other negotiation: comply with the points that interest their government only. Under these conditions, it will be difficult to achieve any progress, unless that attitude is replaced by a political will that respects the commitments accepted by Nicaragua in previous Contadora Group meetings. This includes discussing the agenda approved in May and complying with the public pledges issued by Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, to accept multilateral discussion of the Central American crisis.

You, Mr President, are fully aware of the fact that since March 1982, Honduras has been inviting Nicaragua to negotiate based on a peace proposal presented by my government at the OAS Permanent Council. The proposal has not only been accepted and advocated by Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Guatemala, but its main points have been repeatedly advocated in statements issued by heads of state, the most recent being the statement issued by the presidents of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela, in Cancun.

The points essentially include a stop to the rash arms buildup; a freeze on the present levels of arms buildup in Central America; the limitation and ban on imports of certain kinds of weapons; the reduction of military personnel; withdrawal of foreign advisers -- military or of another nature; and the banning and effective control of arms trafficking. All this must be subject to international control and vigilance.

Likewise, my government has proposed that those countries which are tragically shaken by internal conflicts should propitiate political agreements between opposing parties in order to find a nationally negotiated solution within a political pluralistic framework. It should also promote the economic and social welfare of Central America and respect individual and public rights, primarily the people's inalienable right to freely express their will through the vote in normal elections. It should also allow for the full operation of authentic democratic systems.

In response to these proposals, Honduras has seen an exaggerated increase in the Nicaraguan Armed Forces and in the types and amount of war materiel in that country. This has created a veritable military crisis in Central America, and insecurity prevails throughout the region.

Hence, my government has been compelled to adopt measures in order to guarantee our own security. Two of them should be explained: the installation of a regional military and security training center, to professionally train the Armed Forces of Honduras and of any other countries which request it; the carrying out of joint military maneuvers with the United States, in case of a direct aggression against our territory; and enlarging the bases of an agreement for military technical aid. These joint maneuvers have been held from time to time since 1965 and they have never been for offensive purposes.

Certainly, my government would have preferred not to have been compelled to carry out any of these actions, because the Honduran people's heartfelt desire for peace ranks high in our national scale of values. Nevertheless, the responsibilities that the Honduran people have entrusted to us through the vote demand that we prepare for the defense of our democratic institutions, and the sovereignty and integrity of Honduras.

I can assure you, Mr President, that my government will continue its search for peaceful solutions to the critical regional situation. Despite the climate of international tension that prevails in Central America, we have not increased the military budget of our country during the past 2 years; we will maintain it at the same level throughout the coming year. Likewise, my government has adopted the decision not to increase the size of our Armed Forces, because we have no hegemonic intentions in Central America. Our greatest desire is to live in peace and liberty; hence, Honduras only needs to maintain a technically trained army capable of repelling an agression and effectively helping to maintain the stability and development of our democracy, as stated in our Constitution.

I also wish to reiterate the importance that the Honduran Government accords the support given by your government, through statements made at the highest level, in order to promote a negotiations process in Central America and achieve a general peace agreement that includes the interests of all parties. Above all, it should strengthen an everlasting climate of harmony and security in Central America for the development of political, economic and social democracy as the basis of harmony among the nations in our long-suffering region.

Please accept, Mr President and dear friends, the assurances of my highest consideration and personal esteem.

WEINBERGER'S ARRIVAL IN TEGUCIGALPA REPORTED

PA082201 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger arrived in Tegucigalpa yesterday on a 24-hour visit to Honduras.

Weinberger was welcomed at the Hernan Acosta Mejia Honduran Air Force base by all high-level government officials and Armed Forces officers, including Amilcar Castillo Suazo, Honduran national defense and public security secretary; Armed Forces Chief General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez; and Government and Justice Secretary Oscar Mejia Arellano, who represented President Roberto Suazo Cordova.

This is the first time that a U.S. secretary of defense has visited Honduras, a country that lies at the heart of Central America.

Weinberger arrived in Tegucigalpa at 1745 yesterday, 7 September. According to official Honduran sources, Weinberger's schedule for today includes a visit to the Honduran Air Force base at Palmerola, in Comayagua Department, located in the midwestern section of the country.

Before visiting Palmerola, which is also the site of the headquarters for the joint Big Pine II maneuvers, the defense secretary will meet with President Suazo Cordova and hold a press conference.

At the Hernan Acosta Mejia base, the U.S. official was welcomed with a 21-gun salute and the playing of the national anthems of the two countries. Weinberger and Castillo Suazo later reviewed the Honduran Honor Guard.

On Thursday, Weinberger will visit Puerto Castilla, 400 km north of Tegucigalpa, where he will attend a ceremony marking the graduation of the first group of soliders -- Salvadoran students -- to be trained by Green Berets at the regional military training center.

Weinberger will review the Big Pine II maneuvers today, which were begun by the U.S. and Honduran Armies on 11 August and are schedluled to continue until March 1984.

Weinberger, who arrived in Tegucigalpa from Panama, will leave for the United States this afternoon, according to spokesmen for the U.S. Embassy in Tegucigalpa.

ARMY COMBING CATACAMAS AREA FOR GUERRILLAS

PA070425 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 6 Sep 83 p 9

[Excerpts] An extensive combing operation for guerrillas started yesterday in the vicinity of Rio Tinto village in the Catacamas jurisdiction, Olancho Department, according to reports confirmed to TIEMPO by Colonel Jose Abdenego Bueso, chief of staff of the Armed Forces.

According to reports from Catacamas, a group of guerrillas was detected at Rio Tinto. A clash ensued with military forces of the 16th Infantry Battalion stationed at El Aguacate barracks, barely 6 km from the village.

The sources indicated that shots had been heard since approximately 0900 and were still continuing at 1600. It was not reported whether the shots were the result of an exchange of fire between government troops and the subversives.

It was also reported that some wounded were taken to El Aguacata barracks in the morning in a tarpaulin-covered vehicle. Reports indicated they were rebels, but this was not confirmed.

A Juticalpa authority has told TIEMPO it was true that clashes between guerrillas and the Army had taken place in Rio Tinto. However, Second Lieutenant Moran of the 16th Infantry Battalion in Juticalpa has said that clashes did not occur; he asserted, instead, that troop mobilization was due to reports received by the Armed Forces that guerrillas had been seen there.

In addition, we contacted Radio Cadena YSKL in Catacama. Noe Lopez, from the station, denied having any information on military operations in Rio Tinto, but added that the area was under total military control.

Lopez said: "The situation here in Catacamas is terrible. We seem to be in a sort of state of siege because there is much vigilance. We know that at least three youngsters were detained today, one of them close to this radio station."

Rio Tinto village is located between Catacamas and Dulce Nombre de Culmi, and has some 40 dwellings. The Culmi foothills are 12 km from the village. Rio Tinto is approximately 240 km northeast of Tegucigalpa.

INVESTIGATION OFFICIALS DEACTIVATE BOMB IN LA LIMA

PA071928 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] La Lima, 2 km from the Ramon Villeda Morales International Airport, today came close to being the site of a second criminal attack in less than 24 hours.

The objective was the San Cristobal Bridge, on the road that links San Pedro Sula and La Lima. At the bridge the authorities found enough explosives to completely destroy it. The attempt was foiled when Honduran Air Force personnel from the Armando Escalon [words indistinct] discovered three dynamite charges strategically placed on the bridge's foundation.

San Pedro Sula Department of National Investigation officials took more than a hour to deactivate the charges, and traffic had to be halted for 2 hours. The explosive device was discovered at 1430 today.

NICARAGUA

ADDITIONAL REPORTS ON BOMBINGS IN MANAGUA

Air Force Commander on Damage

PA081551 Paris AFP in Spanish 1516 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Managua, 8 Sep (AFP) -- An official spokesman has announced that Sandinist antiaircraft defenses downed a plane that this morning attacked Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport. The plane crashed into the airport control tower, killing the plane's crew of two and causing a fire in the building.

The attack took place at 0530 (1130 GMT) at the same time as another plane bombed the area where Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto resides. D'Escoto is in Panama participating in a Contadora Group meeting, Air Force Commander Raul Venerio said.

Two Air Force officers were wounded as a result of the attack on the Air Force buildings and the Aeronica hangar, the military spokesman said, speaking at the airport on the capital's outskirts. The attack also caused light damage to a C-47 under repair and to the Sandinist Air Force building.

Newsmen at the site confirmed that the small plane that attacked Managua airport crashed into the control tower, which caught fire. Pieces of the aircraft are scattered over an area with a 30-meter radius.

Commander Venerio stated that the two attacking light planes came from Costa Rica. The dead crewmen were identified as Agustin Roman, a former employee of the local airline Aeronica, and Sebastian Muller, a Sandinist Air Force deserter.

The airport has been closed to national and international flights as a result of the damage caused by the crash into the control tower.

Further on FAS Commander's Remarks

PA081536 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1535 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Managua, 8 Sep (DPA) -- Commander Raul Venerio, chief of the Sandinist Air Force [FAS], today reported that two airplanes from Costa Rica dropped bombs on the Managua airport and near the residence of Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman.

According to the AGENCIA NUEVA NICARAGUA, ANN, one of the airplanes attacked Augusto C. Sandino Airport. This plane was piloted by Agustin Roman, a former pilot of the Nicaraguan airplane company, Aeronica, and Sebastian Muller, a deserter from the FAS.

The Cessna 204 that attacked the airport was downed by FAS combat planes, killing the two "counterrevolutionaries." Two members of the FAS were slightly wounded. The airplane crashed into the Managua airport control tower, rendering the air communications system inoperative.

In a statement to the government station Voz de Nicaragua, FAS Commander Venerio indicated that the other plane dropped bombs on the house of Foreign Minister D'Escoto Brockman, located in southwestern Managua. The bombs did not hit the target.

The second plane returned to Costa Rica territory, Commander Venerio said.

Interior Minister Cited

PA081637 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1557 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Managua, 8 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Two planes from the anti-Sandinist forces today, Thursday, bombed different points in this capital, including the Sandino International Airport.

Raul Venerio, chief of the Sandinist Air Force [FAS], confirmed that a Cessna 402 attacked the international airport with rockets, causing damage that has not yet been estimated.

Nicaraguan Deputy Interior Minister Luis Carrion told newsmen that the airplane that attacked the airport came from an airfiled in Costa Rica. Carrion added that another airplane, which has not been identified, fired two rockets at the residence of Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, but missed. Only one rocket exploded.

Foreign Minister D'Escoto is in Panama participating in a meeting of Central American and Contadora Group foreign ministers.

Airspace Confirmed Closed

PA081656 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1620 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] San Jose, 8 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Costa Rican pilots who flew from the north have told ACAN-EFE that Nicaraguan airspace has been closed to all flights from other nations because of the bombings suffered by Managua this morning.

Official sources told ACAN-EFE that all communications with Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport were cut before 0600 local time (1200 GMT), but no explanation was given for this interruption.

Flights scheduled to leave from the Costa Rican airport for Central American countries, Mexico, and the United States with a stopover in Managua have been told to skip that stopover.

Planes Said Came From San Jose

PA081714 Paris AFP in Spanish 1650 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Managua, 8 Sep (AFP) -- Two Cessna twin-engined planes that attacked Managua airport at 0530 took off from Tobias Bolanos airport in San Jose, Costa Rica, Nicaraguan authorities, who [word indistinct] the flight plans of the planes, said. Air controllers of Tobias Bolanos airport said no Cessna plane had taken off this morning from that small airport, located in western San Jose.

Nevertheless, sources indicated that as long as the registration and other details of the planes are unknown, it cannot be known whether they took off from the San Jose airport.

ARDE Claims Responsibility

PA081700 Panama City ACAN-EFE in Spanish 1639 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] San Jose, 8 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The headquarters of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) of Nicaragua, a group whose military forces are led by Commander Eden Pastora, claimed responsibility this morning for the air attack that two aircraft launched on the city of Managua today.

ACAN-EFE was informed, via the communications system of the forces led by Eden Pastora (Commander Cero), that the attacks were carried out from "the mountains of southern Nicaragua" in accordance with plane prepared and analyzed by the high command.

The ARDE command announced that a compete official communique would be released in a few hours, providing the details of the operation over Managua.

ARDE Issues Communique

PA090032 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Sep 83

[War Report No 65 issued by the Miskito, Sumu, Rama Sandinist Unity, Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, Sandino Revolutionary Front, and the Christian Democratic Solidarity Front, from the "Nicaraguan mountains" on 8 September -- read by announcer]

[Text] The General Command of ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] informs the Nicaraguan people and the free peoples of the world that:

1. At 0530 on 8 September 1983, two airplanes from ARDE's rebel air forces, as part of the "Turn Toward the Sun" operation, bombed the military installations at Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport and the Santa Maria Soviet radio communications station, called the State Security Radio Communications and Electronic Tracking Station.

2. As a result of the mission, the two ARDE rebel air force planes bombed:

a. The Santa Maria Soviet communications center in southern Managua, on (Jocote Dulce) Road, called the Radio Communications and Electronic Tracking Station.

b. Military installations and airplanes belonging to the Sandinist Air Force, FAS, at the southwestern point of the runway at the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport.

3. While carrying out the "Turn Toward the Sun" operation, one of the airplanes was downed by antiaircraft batteries and crashed into the airport's control tower and protocol lounge. The other airplane was undamaged.

4. The "Turn Toward the Sun" operation was carried out by the brave pilots of ARDE's rebel air forces. Companero Sebastian Muller, a Miskito Indian, and Companero Agustin Roman died heroically. Both were former FAS officers.

Companeros Sebastian Muller and Agustin Roman joined our struggle for liberation with the iron Sandinist determination reflected in the slogan: Free Fatherland or Death!

5. We wish to make it quite clear that the two airplanes involved in the "Turn Toward the Sun" operation did not depart from Costa Rica, as the totalitarian regime in Managua has claimed in its effort to cover up the domestic struggle that our people are waging in pursuit of their liberation.

We have the moral authority to state that the two airplanes took off from airstrips located within the vast area controlled by ARDE within our territory and that this and other airborne operations will be carried out with airplanes based in Nicaragua.

Without totalitarianism, or a return to the past!

Mountains of Nicaragua, 8 September 1983

[Signed] Commander Eden Pastora Gomez, commander in chief of the ARDE armed forces

Foreign Ministry Blames U.S.

PA081911 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1819 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Report relayed by Bluefields Radio Zinica]

[Text] Early today two light planes launched attacks on this capital, causing serious damage at the airport. One of the airplanes was downed by antiaircraft defense personnel. The Cessna-model aircraft came from Costa Rica and attacked targets in this capital. One of the planes flew toward the airport and attacked the control tower and Aeronica facilities. The Cessna 204 plane that fired rockets at these two targets was downed by antiaircraft defense personnel at the airport.

According to Commander Raul Venerio, the crew of the plane consisted of Agustin Roman, former Aeronica pilot, and Sebastian Muller, who deserted from the Sandinist Air Force [FAS].

A general evaluation of the damage caused by the attack on the airport this morning indicates that the damage is not as serious as was initially believed, and air traffic might be resumed in a short while.

At approximately 0900 military personnel began to remove the debris of the airplane, which was strewn all over the landing strip in front of the airport's waiting room, so that traffic could be resumed. Some windows were broken and walls were smudged, but according to personnel, the fire did not (?even set off the special equipment in) the control tower.

Several boxes with armaments and documents were found among the debris of the Cessna plane that was shot down. Currency from several Central American countreis was also found.

Three soldiers were injured in the attack, but none was seriously hurt.

The Nicaraguan Government today blamed the United States for the air attacks launched this morning on Sandino Airport in Managua and on a home in the southeastern part of the capital. A communique issued by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry details preliminary information on the bombings carried out between 0500 and 0600 by the two Cessna planes. The first of these attacks was apparently directed at the home of Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto. The second attack was directed at the FAS facilities adjacent to the airport.

The communique says that after being downed by Nicaraguan antiaircraft personnel, the plane crashed into the airport terminal, killing its two crew members.

These two airplanes are part of the aid that the U.S. Government provides so that the counterrevolution can perpetrate terrorist attacks on our people, the official communique says. The crew members of the plane that was downed were identified as Agustin Roman, a former Aeronica pilot, and Sebastian Muller, a deserter from the FAS.

The report says that documents, which were found on Roman, indicate that he resided in the United States, (?and) it is believed the two planes took off from Costa Rican territory. After the attack, one of the planes headed in the direction of Costa Rica.

Defense Minister Scores CIA

PA082210 Paris AFP in Spanish 2117 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Managua, 8 Sep (AFP) -- Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega said today that the air attack launched against Managua's airport was carried out with the purpose of "countering the political actions of the Contadora Group," which has been meeting in Panama to seek peaceful solutions to the conflicts in Central America.

Meanwhile, the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE), the anti-Sandinist organization which announced in Costa Rica that it was responsible for the bombings, sent a note to the Contadora foreign ministers, asserting that "it is firmly convinced of the need to achieve domestic social peace in Nicaragua."

Minister Ortega, on the other hand, added, in a statement published in a special edition of BARRICADA, the official FSLN newspaper, that "this attack by the Somozist counterrevolutionaries against two [word indistinct] in the capital is overwhelming proof of the U.S. Administration's policy of aggression against our revolution."

"The use of airplanes based in Costa Rica shows the arrogant disrespect which the CIA has for that Central American nation,where surely [word indistinct] those officials have been operating in the last weeks," he affirmed.

Ortega described the attack as "another escalation of aerial actions by the counter-revolutionaries," and recalled that aggressor planes coming from Honduras were forced to leave Nicaragua several months ago.

Ortega noted that the plane which attacked the foreign minister's residence "escaped toward Costa Rica," after attacking the purely residential neighborhood, which contains no military bases of any sort. He added that it was intended "to counteract the political action of the Contadora Group."

"It has been confirmed that the plane took off from the Tobias Bolanos Airport in Costa Rica," he continued, and disclosed that the Nicaraguan Government had already sent a "strong" note protesting the U.S. role in the attack, while Costa Rica was informed of the situation "so that it may take the measures necessary to prevent the use of its territory by counterrevolutionary forces."

Ortega noted that Nicaragua "maintains a very civilized and mature dialogue with Costa Rica in order to settle all border problems and any other bilateral situation that may arise."

ARDE's note on the attack points out that the social peace "called for in the Nicaraguan revolutionary plan" is "a step toward peace, feedom, and stability in Central America and the Caribbean."

"Consequently," it adds, "we repeat our demand for a dignified political solution, reached through dialogue between Nicaraguans and the FSLN, as requested by the Contadora Group, to which we have assigned the responsibility of facilitating such a dialogue in search for peace in Nicaragua."

Airport Reopened to Flights

PA081852 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1829 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Managua, 8 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaraguan Transportation Minister Carlos Zarruck reported today at noon that international flights had resumed at Sandino Airport in Managua 5 hours after it was bombed.

The official asserted that "there are full guarantees for day and night flights" to the Nicaraguan capital. The minister said that the technical facilities in the control tower, where the plane that bombed the air terminal crashed, did not suffer substantial damage and are, therefore, operating normally.

The first flight to arrive this morning at Sandino Airport was the flight of Aeronica, the state-run Nicaraguan airline, from Panama and Costa Rica.

It has been reported that damage to the central part of the building from the bombing resulted in some difficulty in handling passengers, but an area of the terminal was provided in order not to interrupt service to travelers.

Havana Reports Bombing

FL081845 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Counterrevolutionary planes from Costa Rica have bombarded several points in Managua, causing some damage. One of the counterrevolutionary planes bombed the western sector of Managua in the vacinity of Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto's home and then fled.

Another plane from the same source attacked the Sandinist Air Force and Nicaraguan Aeronautical Enterprise hangars at the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport. This counter-revolutionary plane was intercepted by the Sandinist Air Force and shot down over the same airport. It crashed into the control tower.

Raul Venerio, commander of the Sandinist Air Force, said that the attacks wounded only two fighters and caused some damage to the bombed hangars. He added that the two crewmen of the enemy plane downed over its objective were identified as Agustin Roman and Sebastian Muller, both deserters.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ALLEGES BOATS ATTACKED BY HONDURAS

PA090002 Paris AFP in Spanish 2316 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Managua, 8 Sep (AFP) -- Honduran Air Force planes and three Honduran Coast Guard launches attacked two Sandinist navy patrol boats at noon today, according to the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry.

The report said that near the Bismuna lagoon, in Nicaraguan Atlantic waters, "two Sandinist navy Coast Guard boats that were pursuing a Honduran vessel engaged in illegal fishing were subjected to a surprise attack by three armed Honduran patrol boats that had illegally entered Nicaraguan waters."

The official report stressed tha the Nicaraguan boats returned fire, noting that Honduran planes arrived to reinforce the attack on the Sandinist boats a few minutes later.

The communique did not relate the results of the incident, which took place only 7 hours after two planes bombed the Augusto Cesar Sandino International airport in Managua and attacked a telecommunications installation in the southern sector of this city.

Strong rumors of an attack on Puerto Sandino in Nicaragua's central Pacific waters also circulated in this capital, while the Defense Ministry announced that a report would be issued tonight.

The Foreign Ministry communique described the attack on the two patrol boats as "grave" and warned of the consequences these actions might have.

In recent weeks, Nicaraguan leaders have warned of "the growing menace of a large-scale attack on the Sandinist revolution," as the regime's opponents have reinforced their forces on the country's northern and southern borders, while the U.S. and Honduran armies are conducting military maneuvers.

[Panama City ACAN in Spanish at 2337 GMT on 8 September added that "the Foreign Ministry, which stated that the action has not yet concluded, will 'in due time' report the results of this most recent attack 'and provocation against Nicaragua.'"]

D'ESCOTO COMMENTS, DEPARTS FOR CONTADORA MEETING

PA080432 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] The Contadora Group is holding its eighth meeting and its fourth Joint Meeting with the five Central American foreign ministers. This morning, the foreign ministers reviewed the agenda prepared in August by the Contadora Group's technical commission.

Now that they have reached a consensus, a peace agreement may well be concluded at this meeting, depending on the political attitude of the Central American bloc, which is made up of Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, and El Salvador, and which responds to U.S. efforts to isolate Nicaragua.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto today said while leaving for Panama that Nicaragua hopes some progress will be made in this fourth joint meeting with the Central American foreign ministers. D'Escoto reaffirmed that Nicaragua favors the achievement of detente in the region at the earliest possible date. He also said that Nicaragua fully supports the Cancun Declaration and hopes for a negotiated political solution to the Central American conflict. According to D'Escoto, the United States has been an obstacle to the peace efforts undertaken by the Contadora Group.

BORGE SAYS U.S. SEEKING 'VIOLENT SOLUTIONS'

PA080334 Paris AFP in Spanish 2030 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Managua, 7 Sep (AFP) -- Declaring that the Reagan Administration "is seeking violent solutions in Central America," Nicaraguan Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge told AFP that the U.S. policy of "negotiating while flirting with war might bring us to war itself."

The Sandinist leader also asserted that "the presence of armed counterrevolutionaries in Honduras might provoke conflicts that, in turn, could spark direct intervention by Honduran and U.S. troops" in Nicaragua. Borge stated that Honduran territory harbors several thousand former Somozist guards "who are armed, trained, and led by the CIA, and who are trying to destroy the Sandinist revolution."

Borge indicated that the appointment of Henry Kissinger as the head of a U.S. bipartite commission charged with recommending U.S. policies for the area "might constitute a smokescreen for aggression."

Borge stressed: "The former U.S. secretary of state, who was known during the Nixon administration for preferring force, has always negotiated while flirting with war, and he has in fact caused war."

Borge reiterated that Nicaragua "has been committed to the achievement of peace. This commitment moved Nicaragua to present a six-point proposal to the Contadora Group in July 1982 in an effort to initiate multilateral negotiations."

The Sandinist leader also insisted that elections will be held in Nicaragua in 1985, during which the 10 existing political parties, 4 of which are considered rightist; "will be able to vie for power."

On the topic of the Sandinist Government's relations with the Catholic hierarchy, which recently questioned the Patriotic Military Service Bill by labeling it "Totalitarian" and "an instrument that serves the FSLN," Borge said that "it is the people who have the last say on this bill."

Asked about an alleged attempt to kidnap Managua Archbishop Msgr Miguel Obando, Borge declared that "the counterrevolutionaries are the only ones who might be interested in such an action, because they could later blame the revolution."

Concluding, the interior minister discussed media censorship, which has been in force in Nicaragua since March 1982, when the state of emergency was declared. Referring to the opposition paper LA PRENSA, one of the country's three newspapers, Borge said that it is being censored in two says: an institutional censorship imposed by the government, and "that undertaken by the paper itself in regard to the revolution."

STATION NOTES WEINBERGER VISIT TO EL SALVADOR

PA081909 Managua International Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] New York -- The Pentagon Chief Caspar Weinberger's trip to Central America is a frank and open demonstration of unconditional U.S. support for the most repressive regimes in the region. As soon as he arrived in El Salvador, Weinberger went to the Ilopango base, where he met with the Salvadoran president and defense minister. At the end of the meeting, Weinberger said the United States has plans to even further increase U.S. military aid to El Salvador.

STATION QUESTIONS U.S. SUPPORT FOR CONTADORA

PA081915 Managua International Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] United Nations -- The ambassador to the United Nations [not further identified] in referring to the Contadora Group talks, has said that negotiations are extremely slow which, together with the ineffectual or nullified mandate entrusted to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, increases the White House's or Ronald Reagan's ability to manipulate events in the area. He indicated that reality has shown that the U.S. promises to gain time, as U.S. President Ronald Reagan has not given his full support to the Contadora Group.

NICARAGUAN MINISTER COMMENTS ON C.A. SITUATION

FL072000 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2215 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The Contadora Group continues to be the only solution for the pacification of Central America and, despite the fact that the United States says it supports the group, its actions demonstrate otherwise, Ernesto Cardenal, Nicaraguan Minister of Education and Culture, said today.

Interviewed at the Mexico City International Airport, Cardenal said he would conduct a 3-week working tour of the GDR, the Netherlands, and Greece where he will lead several mass rallies to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the toppling of Salvador Allende under the theme: Chile Fought and Nicaragua Lives.

Referring to the recent visit of U.S. special envoy Richard Stone with members of the Salvadoran guerrillas, Ernesto Cardenal said the meetings had helped to achieve a dialogue in Central America, but noted that one cannot predict positive future results. For its part, Nicaragua has not made any progress due to the United States' maintenance of a hostile behavior, exacerbated by the presence of its war fleet off Nicaragua's coasts, he added.

Likewise, Mauricio Cuadra, Nicaraguan ambassador to Mexico, confirmed that his country is willing to hold talks but that the United States' foreign policy depicts Nicaragua as a country against detente.

ARDE SUSPENDS OPERATIONS, CHARGES CIA HINDRANCE

PA080027 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2313 GMT 8 Sep 83

[By Jeannine Camps]

[Text] Mountains of Nicaragua, 8 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Eden Pastora has suspended all military operations planned for the next few days in September because of recent actions taken by the Costa Rican authorities, who "are disrupting ARDE (Democratic Revolution Alliance) logistics."

Today's bombing of Managua by two ARDE aircraft, which was part of the "Toward the Sun" operation, "was not called off because when the order to suspend was given, the planes had already left on their mission," Pastora said.

"After damaging several hangars and military aircraft, ARDE's two pilots, Sebastian Muller and Agustin Roman, crashed their plane against the August Sandino Airport tower," Commander Zero reported. "This is a military order," Pastora explained tonight to his men, who are located in various parts of the Nicaraguan mountains. "We are freezing all operations until the situation is clarified," Pastora said, referring to the Costa Rican authorities' seizure of a boat bearing arms and supplies for his Atlantic front, where violent clashes have taken place for the last 2 days between Pastora's forces and the Sandinist Army. "I want the world to know that I am accusing the CIA and Costa Rican politicians of openly waging war on us. The Costa Rican authorities have caused us more casualties than the FSLN has," Pastora indicated.

The legendary Commander Zero blamed the CIA for the difficulties facing his men in Costa Rica because, according to him, the North Americans prefer the Nicaraguan Democratic Front (FDN) operating in the country's northern area.

Pastora accused the CIA of compelling Costa Rica to suspend aid to ARDE needs to continue its struggle, in an effort to prevent it from becoming the "true belligerent force in the Nicaraguan war."

Pastora said that it has been precisely in the last 10 days when "the Costa Rican authorities increased their repression," that the struggle on the Atlantic front, under the command of Indian leader Brooklyn Rivera, intensified.

Recently ARDE's forces caused more than 200 casualties to the Sandinist Peoples Army, as the guerrilla columns continue to penetrate further into the country, and as deserters and peasants join commander Zero.

ARDE's forces control a vast portion of southern Nicaragua, along the San Juan River and on the coasts of the great lake, and the Atlantic Ocean.

U.S., FRENCH ROLE IN LEBANON PEACE FORCE SCORED

FL081232 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] The Lebanese crisis is becoming more serious because the so-called multinational forces are taking a greater part in the civil war -- almost always on the side of the criminal Phalangist militias. These foreign forces arrived in Lebanon on a peace mission to that Middle East country, but that role is being increasingly distorted primarily by the U.S. and French contingents.

In recent days, some U.S. soldiers have died in the region. In response, the White House has decided to increase its military occupation contingent there, which is now almost 4,000 strong. The Pentagon is also proposing to increase the number of warships in the region. The purpose of the increase would be, according to a Yankee government statement, to support President Amin al-Jumayyil.

CANADIAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER, DIAZ DISCUSS VISIT

FL080140 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] During the farewell to Canadian Agriculture Minister Eugene Whelan, our Comrade Nelson Notario Castro interviewed the minister on the results of his 4-day visit to Cuba. Later he talked with our country's agriculture minister, Comrade Adolfo Diaz.

[Begin recording] [Castro] How would you describe the visit?

[Whelan] Well, your minister of agriculture, Adolfo Diaz, invited me, had invited me for several years to come to Cuba. I would say in one short word that this trip has been successful.

[Castro] What are the visit's practical results for the two countries?

[Whelan] The practical results are that we are talking to one another. We have a rapport established, and we will go on from there. I am the first Canadian minister to have visited Cuba in several years. We will be working with our officials and your officials to try and better this relationship, especially in trade. [Video clip of Whelan interview ends and new clip begins]

[Castro] We are here at Jose Marti airport talking with Comrade Adolfo Diaz, the Cuban minister of agriculture. Comrade Adolfo, what are the results of the Canadian agriculture minister's visit for our country.

[Diaz] Well, I believe there are positive results. As Minister Whelan said, we had invited him for several years and for various reasons he had been unable to visit. Now he has come to our country, and the contacts have been very good, very fraternal. As he also explained, we have maintained significant relations in the field of agriculture with Canada over many years. I believe it is in the best interests of both countries to continue these relations and to expand these relations, and I believe we have succeeded with this visit of Minister Whelan. [end recording]

'OUR AMERICA' COMMENTARY ON FMLN OFFENSIVE

PA080251 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 7 Sep 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The FMLN guerrillas once again shook the foundation of the dictatorship's political-military apparatus with their recent attack on the important garrison defending the city of San Miguel, the capital of the department bearing the same name.

In line with the explanation provided by the clandestine station Radio Venceremos, the rebels again demonstrated their ability and fighting spirit. This successful action, the station pointed out, was one of the most important operations to be carried out against the Army this year.

Over the past weekend, San Miguel became an inferno for the Army's 3d Infantry Brigade, which is stationed there. The guerrillas attacked the Army's positions almost without interruption for 18 hours. The rebels used mortars, grenade launchers, bazookas, and rifles. More than 300 soldiers were killed or wounded, among them Colonel Jaime Flores, the garrison commander.

The Army also lost a substantial quantity of arms. This situation was so serious that a spokesman for the dictatorship reported the urgent dispatch of ammunition to the decimated 3d Infantry Brigade.

The rebels also destroyed three strategic bridges on the outskirts of San Miguel, one of them 150 km long [as heard], as well as two gasoline stations, two coffee-processing plants, and one power substation.

According to analysts, the rebel attack on that important city can be compared to the one launched by the FMLN in January 1981 on the Ilopango Air Force Base. Eighteen of the dictatorship's planes were destroyed in that action. Analysts also assert that this recent operation conducted by the Salvadoran rebels can be compared to the destruction of the Oro Bridge on the Lempa River. The bridge was more than 1 km long and divided the country in two. That action took place on 15 October 1982 during the "heroic Chalatenango Operation."

The sources add that the attack on San Miguel, a city of 100,000 located 140 km east of San Salvador, ranks with the other outstanding moments which have come in 4 years of rebel offensives. Among these were the January 1981 battle for Santa Ana and the 2-day occupation of the city of Berlin in Usulutan Department, which began on 3 February.

In mentioning the San Miguel action, Radio Venceremos reported that this operation is part of the new rebel offensive called "Independence, Freedom, and Democracy for El Salvador." The action also showed the United States and the Salvadoran regime that the FMLN is in a position to conduct important operations throughout the nation and to effectively defeat the Army.

In turn, guerrilla Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez has said that the FMLN, through its action in San Miguel, confirmed its unwillingness to submit to U.S. Government pressure. The U.S. troops stationed off the Salvadoran coast [words indistinct] will not be able to intimidate us or to make us retreat from our political and military positions, she said.

The member of the FMLN-FDR political-diplomatic committee asserted that through this attack, the Salvadoran rebels affirmed that the process of dialogue and negotiation will never make them yield on the defense of the [word indistinct] and legitimate rights for which the people have taken up arms in recent years. She said: We will not lay down our arms for the sake of dialogue.

Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez concluded by saying: San Miguel also proved that while we demand that which rightly belongs to us, we are in a position and are willing to win those things through force of arms.

CEREMONY VOICES SOLIDARITY WITH CHILEANS

FL070106 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] The Central Organization of Cuban trade unions and its national affiliates have held the main ceremony in solidarity with Chile at the Antillana steel enterprise in Havana. Attending the ceremony were (Helen Stein) and (Boris Aliker), representatives of the international Union of Metal Workers.

The militant ceremony was held under the slogan: With the people, arms, and unity Chile will overcome. The metal workers of the enterprise expressed their militant solidarity with the people and workers of Chile.

(Leoncio Saavedra), member of the secretariat of the Chilean committee in solidarity with the antifascist resistance, expressed his organization's condemnation of the military junta and stressed the determination of the Chilean people to crush fascism.

Referring to the crimes perpetrated during the fourth national protest drive in Chile, Angel Villareal, secretary general of Cuba's national [Mining and] Metallurgical Industry Workers Union, condemned Pinochet's violent repression.

[Begin Villareal recording] The fourth national protest drive had the tragic result of leaving nearly 30 dead, hundreds wounded, and over 1,200 arrested. This was the response of the fascist beast to the people's (?demonstration). Over 18,000 soldiers occupied Santiago de Chile during the last protest on 11 August. It was a violent outburst that could only be compared with the violence that occurred during the military coup of 10 years ago. [end recording]

ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR DISCUSSES COOPERATION

FL071447 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1222 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Interview with Ethiopian Ambassador to Cuba Wondimagegnehu Aemero by unidentified reporter -- live]

[Text] [Reporter] Ethiopians and Cubans have shed their blood together in defense of socialist Ethiopia's territorial integrity. Successful cooperation is developing between socialist Ethiopia and Cuba, which we are going to discuss with the Ethiopian ambassador in Cuba today. We welcome the ambassador. Comrade Ambassador, please tell us when cooperation began between socialist Ethiopia and Cuba.

[Wondimagegnehu] Cooperation between Cuba and Ethiopia began in 1977, the year that Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz visited our country in March. Following his visit, (?35) Cuban doctors went to Ethiopia to begin work as the first cooperati[illegible] group. The present cooperation agreement was signed in 1979. Since then, cooperation has been (?improving) and expanding in many fields.

[Reporter] Tell us what some of those fields are.

[Wondimagegnehu] The principal fields cover economics in general, public health, education, [word indistinct], physical education, and others. At this time, Cubans are working in two different areas in our country -- social and economic areas.

[Reporter] In those areas, what are the principal economic, construction, education, health and other objectives?

[Wondimagegnehu] Well, the objective is simple. It is development, development of the country, the struggle against backwardness, poverty, and illiteracy. The objective is to strengthen relations between Cuba and Ethiopia. We are working, as all revolutionaries do, for a better life for our people. In this effort the help and cooperation of friendly countries such as Cuba is very important. The Cubans who are participating in this cooperation with Ethiopia today are working hard. They are revolutionaries with a communist discipline and are dedicated to their work. We are satisfied with the work and the cooperation in general.

[Reporter] In agriculture, for example, will you please describe the principal cooperation?

[Wondimagegnehu] In agriculture, we have the development of the sugar, coffee, and livestock industries -- in which we have an enormous potential. The Cubans are now also working on a veterinary medicine school to achieve this objective. The Cubans are also working on ways to improve the breeds of existing livestock through artificial insemination and genetic selection. Therefore, agriculture is one of the largest areas of cooperation.

[Reporter] Is important work also being done in construction?

[Wondimagegnehu] Yes, yes. In the construction area I want to mention two things. Cubans [words indistinct] are working on a cement factory near our capital. When it is completed, it will have a production capacity of 300,000 tons of cement per year. Last year they completed two highways -- one 54 km long and another 50 km long -- in two provinces of southern Ethiopia. Both provinces are very important in coffee production, which is the country's principal export product.

[Reporter] In addition to the cement factory, are they working on any other new industry?

[Wondimagegnehu] Well, in this field there are many areas of cooperation. I only mentioned the principal ones. This includes not only Cuba, but the Soviet comrades, the GDR, and Hungary. We have relations and cooperation with almost all the socialist countries.

[Reporter] This means that you have a multifaceted cooperation with the socialist countries. What is your evaluation of the results obtained so far through this cooperation?

[Wondimagegnehu] Well, the cooperation has been successful. The results have been the best possible. We are satisfied with the cooperation and the work carried out by the Cubans who are now in Ethiopia. The cooperation has resulted in tremendous progress for the country.

[Reporter] Naturally, for Cuba it is a cause for satisfaction and joy that all these efforts have been successful. It would also be interesting if you told us something about future expectations from this cooperation for the rest of the 5-year period, and if something is being planned for the following 5-year period.

[Wondimagegnehu] Since the development of the country is a process, Cuba's cooperation, and that of other countries, is part of this process. Therefore, we have 10-year [word indistinct] plan. We are working first with the priorities of the economy. In the future, we are going to work with all friendly countries, including Cuba, to increase and extend this cooperation in every field.

[Reporter] Does this mean that the cooperation will continue and increase in the coming years?

[Wondimagegnehu] Yes, yes.

[Reporter] Good, we wish to thank Aemero Wondimagegnehu Aemero, ambassador of socialist Ethiopia in our country, for his participation in this program.

AALAPSO HOSTS 35TH DPRK ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

FL081811 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] The 35th anniversary of the establishment of the DPRK was celebrated with a friendly meeting held at AALAPSO headquarters in Havana. Speaking at the ceremony, DPRK Ambassador Pak Yong-ae expressed his gratitude for the ceremony on this important date for his country, and urged that the bonds of friendship between the two peoples be strengthened further.

(Masun Kasawat), member of the AALAPSO Executive Secretariat, praised the development achieved by the Korean people and pointed out the illegal occupation that the Yankees are maintaining in South Korea, which is a source of constant provocations against other socialist countries in the region.

Representatives of solidarity organizations accredited in Cuba and Miriam Almanza, section chief of the general department of foreign relations of the party's Central Committee, were also present at the ceremony.

CASTRO NAMED PRECANDIDATE FOR CTC DELEGATE

FL081706 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1408 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro was chosen as a precandidate for delegate to the 15th CTC Congress in the assembly for discussion of worker development, which was held at the Palma Soriano People's Government Headquarters in Santiago de Cuba Province.

The meeting, which was the first public administration meeting in the province, opened with the reading of part of a speech that was given by the unimpeachable labor leader Lazaro Pena. After numerous speeches, the workers nominated (Elixto Cuba Torres), a worker from that assembly, as a delegate to the 15th CTC Congress.

ROLE OF NEW NATIONAL ENERGY COMMISSION EXPLAINED

FL051545 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] The National Energy Commission was officially established last Saturday afternoon at a meeting held at the Council of State in Havana. Pedro Miret and Osmani Cienfuegos, members of the Politburo; Antonio Perez Herrero and Humberto Perez, alternate members of the Politburo; and other members of the secretariat and the party's Central Committee were present at the meeting.

Joel Domenech, president of the newly established energy commission, said that the organization must be the promoter of every effort that is made to save and make rational use of energy. He said that the commission must not replace the activity of the organizations of the state's central administration or the people's government but, on the contrary, support and tighten coordination among them. He added that the provincial and municipal energy commissions must be the foundation of the nation's energy control. He said that it is imperative that the National Energy Commission support and maintain very close coordination with them.

Domenech said that the commission must work in close coordination with the Central Planning Board. He added that in the next few months the commission must pay special attention to the enactment of laws and norms to clearly determine everyone's responsibility in the rational use of energy, which will considerably facilitate control and inspection work.

FERNANDEZ OPENS REGIONAL ADULT EDUCATION MEETING

FL052328 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] The regional technical meeting on adult education in Latin America and the Caribbean opened today at the Palace of Conventions in this capital with specialists from Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, Nicaragua, and UNESCO attending.

Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of education, addressed the opening session. He said the meeting would be an enriching exchange of experiences and criterions in the adult education field and register an important first step for the fourth conference on adult education slated to be held in 1985.

He stressed that the fact that Cuba had achieved the eradication of illiteracy, the schooling of all children, and is currently developing a plan for improving the national education system, puts the country in an advantageous position to fulfill the objectives of the meeting.

(Jose Rivero), representative of the UNESCO regional office, said in his speech that the Cuban experience provides an excellent climate for the present meeting. Noting that illiteracy affects 45 million persons in the region, (Rivero) said the forum is seeking to study the status of adult education in Latin America and the Caribbean during the last decade, determine the most significant problems and main trends on the field, and the course of action for the next decade.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS -- Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State, has received the credentials of (Sahen Husayn Ta'er), Iraqi ambassador to Cuba, and Istvan Bognar, Hungarian ambassador to Cuba. [Summary] [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Sep 83 FL]

PRESIDENT JORGE BLANCO TO ADDRESS NATION

FL081748 Santo Domingo Radio Clarin in Spanish 1710 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Santo Domingo -- Dominican Republic President Dr Salvador Jorge Blanco will deliver a speech to the nation next Monday from the National Palace. The Dominican chief of state will address the nation on the occasion of a government council meeting that will consider important official matters.

President Jorge Blanco's speech will be broadcast on a national radio and television network. The exact time of the speech was not announced.

In this context, we want to announce to our friends abroad, above all to Dominicans residing abroad, that this international service of Radio Clarin will carry a delayed broadcast of President Salvador Jorge Blanco's speech.

JAMAICA'S SEAGA, PRESIDENT STRESS NEED FOR TIES

FL072040 Santo Domingo Radio Clarin in Spanish 1710 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Santo Domingo -- Dominican Republic President Salvador Jorge Blanco has expressed the Dominican Republic's interest in strengthening and emphasizing its trade, cultural, artistic, and tourism ties with Jamaica, and called for deepening the historical ties between the two Caribbean islands.

President Jorge Blanco made these statements in his welcoming speech for Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga, who arrived in the country accompanied by a large delegation on an official 48-hour visit.

Jorge Blanco called for minimizing the difference in language and for a more spiritual reconciliation between Jamaica and the Dominican Republic, strengthening their ties in the fields of trade, culture, and tourism.

Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga said his country and the Dominican Republic can carry out joint activities aimed at strengthening their respective economies, particularly by developing complementary trade channels. Seaga, in a speech responding to President Salvador Jorge Blanco's welcoming speech, expressed the hope that negotiations with Dominican authorities during his stay in the country would be formalised in a future bilateral trade agreement.

Sign Joint Communique

FL081844 Santo Domingo Radio Clarin in Spanish 1710 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Santo Domingo -- Jamaica and the Dominican Republic have agreed to deepen diplomatic relations and diversify their trade following a 2-day visit to Santo Domingo by Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga, who returned to Kingston today.

Seaga and President Salvador Jorge Blanco signed a joint communique which outlined the proposed goals within the framework of the new relations established by the visit of the Jamaican head of state.

The communique outlined the agreement reached to reopen diplomatic missions in the two countries, thus putting an end to a paradoxical isolation between two nations which are such close neighbors and which share similar problems.

The two leaders agreed that solidarity among Latin American and Caribbean countries was essential to the protection of their interests, and agreed on the need to continue working toward the realization of a Latin American economic conference scheduled to be held at the end of this year in Quito, Ecuador.

They also agreed to establish technical committees which will begin work immediately on agreements to cover trade, tourism, cultural cooperation, and reciprocal credit lines from their respective central banks.

ISA CONDE REACTS TO ARSON ATTEMPT ON PCD OFFICES

FL021730 Santo Domingo Radio Clarin in Spanish 0450 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Communist leader Narciso Isa Conde has said that he will not ask the police to investigate the attempt to set fire to the local offices of the Dominican Communist Party [PCD] because he does not trust government investigations. However, he said the incident posed a challenge for the government because it was its duty to investigate any terrorist acts such as this one.

He added that the government would not conduct a trustworthy investigation of the attempt because it has become an echo for invented statements [informacion fantasiosa], which have created the climate for the perpetration of acts of this nature. Narciso Isa Conde said: Besides, we know that there are still persons in the police, military, and in other state organizations with past histories of this kind of act. Nevertheless, he said, it is up to the police to bring the guilty parties to justice as established by the law.

The main offices of the PCD were slightly burned Tuesday night by four men who fled in an unidentified vehicle.

ANTIGUA & BARBUDA

BIRD GOES TO U.S. FOR TALKS WITH BRAZILIANS

FL072136 Bridgetown CANA in English 2108 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, Sept 7, CANA -- A three-member Antigua-Barbuda Government delegation led by Deputy Prime Minister Lester Bird has gone to Washington for continued talks with Brazilian authorities on the actual monetary outlay for a 90-million U.S. dollar tourist complex at Deep Bay, 5 miles southwest of St Johns, an official statement from the foreign affairs minister said.

The statement said the Brazilian National Bank, Banco de Brazilia, had already approved 55 million dollars in Brazilian currency for the project, and the discussions will centre on getting the remaining sum.

It added that the government had already received the model plans of the project which will consist of a marina, condominium units, a 200-room hotel, a shopping plaza, a convention hall, and ancilliary facilities.

Formal discussion on the technical aspects of the project have already been held between Brazilian authorities and the government's technical adviser, Arnold Matthew, who will later join the Antigua delegation in Washington for the discussions expected to conclude towards the middle of September.

BAHAMAS

CITIBANK CLOSURE DEEPENS FREEPORT ECONOMIC SLUMP

FL071219 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 30 Aug 83 p 1

[By Athena Damianos]

[Excerpts] CITIBANK will shut-down its Freeport Branch on September 30, striking another blow to the "magic city's" dragging economy.

The announcement by CITIBANK today comes in the wake of the Xanadu Beach Hotel's closure, which put about 200 persons out of work 11 days ago. Only the month before, 100 workers at the Government-owned Lucayan Bay Inn were put on a one-day work shift and the hotel's food and beverage outlets were closed for an indefinite period.

Thirty-four workers were fired from Bahamas Oil Refinery in July because of economic conditions and another 35 are expected to be laid off shortly. And, in spite of a mini-boom in construction, reports are that the Freeport economy is in a precarious position. For the past two years, the hotels have been weathering a depression brought on by a plunge in the number of tourists arriving to that resort by air.

CITIBANK's vice-president, Andrew Lowe, issued a press release today announcing that "as part of a country-wide re-organization," its Freeport branch will close September 30.

Mr Lowe said the bank is consolidating its Bahamas operations in Nassau and stressed that its commitment to the country remains unchanged. He said 12 people will lose their jobs in Freeport.

Meanwhile, there is no indication that the Xanadu Beach Hotel will re-open soon. The hotel closed August 19 after Freeport Power and Light shut off its electricity. The hotel owes the power company a $400,000 electricity bill.

BARBADOS

ADAMS SACKS HEALTH MINISTER DON BLACKMAN

FL080210 Bridgetown CANA in English 2356 GMT 7 Sep 83

[By Albert Brandford]

[Excerpts] Bridgetown, Barbados, Sept 7, CANA -- Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams today announced he had sacked his controversial minister of health and community services, Dr Don Blackman, who immediately opened talks with the parliamentary opposition.

Adams in a statement said the appointment of the 48-year-old former New York-based associate professor of African studies was revoked by the governor-general for a breach of a September 1 cabinet agreement, in which ministers were to refrain from public criticisms of each other.

Dr Blackman's dismissal came 24 hours after he had complained that funds for his ministry were being withheld and announced he had relinquished two sections of his portfolio because of accusations by his colleagues that his constituents were benefiting exclusively from the welfare and community services.

After marathon talks with opposition leader Errol Barrow today, Dr Blackman declined to comment on whether he would cross the floor of the House of Assembly to rejoin the Democratic Labour Party. He said he would meet tonight on the issue with the executive of the St Michael East constituency branch of the ruling Barbados Labour Party.

Asked whether he would accept Dr Blackman on the opposition benches, Barrow, Barbados' first prime minister and leader of the DLP, said: "We are prepared to accept anybody of sound judgment and good character... I would like to believe Dr Blackman qualifies."

Dr Blackman told the press yesterday that he was "sick and tired" of charges made against him by other politicians that his constituents were the only ones benefiting from the welfare services.

And, he complained that he had only been able to get 200,000 dollars (1 Bdos dollar; 50 cents U.S.) of the 1.2 million dollars allocated to the Ministry of Community Services in the government's 1983-84 financial estimates. The prime minister is also minister of finance.

Sources inside the BLP said there had been frequent personality clashes between the ex-minister and a few of his colleagues over what was felt to be his radical handling of some issues under his portfolio.

Dr Blackman was criticised, among other things, for his June 27 unannounced night-time visit to Barbados' one mental hospital where he turned up embarrassing instances of patients sleeping half-naked on cold concrete floors -- a story given wide publicity with pictures in the press here.

Following his marathon talks today with the opposition, Dr Blackman denied that he had been sacked, according to radio reports.

Following is the text of the prime minister's statement: "Last Thursday, September 1, 1983, ministers of government held a meeting at government headquarters to disucss a number of matters. There was a free and frank exchange of views and discussions [which] lasted well into the night.

"At the end of these discussions there was consensus that ministers should refrain from issuing further public statements which could be construed as criticisms of each other and that unity and mutual confidence were essential to the successful functioning of cabinet government.

"Dr Don Blackman's statement issued to a radio station and carried substantially in today's newspapers and on radio showed him to be an exception to this consensus.

"In the circumstances the prime minister therefore advised the governor-general that with immediate effect Dr Blackman's appointment as minister of health should be revoked.

"With effect from Monday, September 5, the prime minister had already transferred responsibility for community services to the minister of labour where responsibility for this portfolio previously lay."

Dismisses Senator Waldron-Ramsey

FL080200 Bridgetown CANA in English 2340 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Sept 7, CANA -- Senator Dr Waldo Waldron-Ramsey, public relations officer of the ruling Barbados Labour Party and editor of the party organ, the BEACON, has been dismissed from the Senate, a government statement said here tonight. Dr Waldron-Ramsey, an attorney-at-law and former Barbados permanent representative to the United Nations, was appointed to the Senate earlier this year.

The government statement said: "Under the provisions of section 39 (1) (f) of the Barbados Constitution, Prime Minister the Hon. J.M.G.Adams today advised the governor-general to declare vacant the seat in the Senate held by Dr Waldron-Ramsey with effect from Friday, September 9." No reason was given. The announcement came about five hours after Prime Minister Adams sacked his health minister, Dr Don Blackman.

FORMER GRENADIAN PRIME MINISTER GAIRY DEPORTED

FL082114 Bridgetown CANA in English 2138 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Bridgetown, Barbados, Sept 8, CANA -- Barbados today deported ousted Grenada Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy, five days after his four week visitors permit was revoked by immigration authorities. "We served him with the relevant documents at his hotel and he was taken (by us) to the airport," Chief Immigration Officer Kenrich Hutson told CANA. Hutson gave no reason.

The 61-year-old Gairy, who had been living in exile in California since being deposed four and a half years ago, was escorted on board Pan American flight 220, which left Barbados at 1320 hrs (local time) bound for New York and Boston.

GRENADA

COARD SAYS MNIB TO COMPETE WITH PRIVATE SECTOR

FL081634 Bridgetown CANA in English 1645 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] St George, Grenada, Sep 8, CANA -- The Grenada Government has announced it will use its Marketing and National Import Board (MNIB) to compete with the private sector in retail sales of key commodities. The government-controlled Radio Free Grenada quoted Minister of Finance, Trade, and Planning Bernard Coard as making the announcement at a seminar for MNIB employees last Monday.

"One of the key commodities of MNIB must be to carefully select in the... coming months, the coming year or two, the most critical items of importance to the working people of the country," Coard said, "and not to control the total imports, not to take over anything as a monopoly, because our official policy over the coming two or three years is not to take over any more items as a monopoly."

The minister said importations and sales by MNIB would be "on a strictly competitive basis with the private sector," and he felt this would force MNIB to reach and exceed the standards of the private sector in quality of service and price. MNIB now has a monopoly of imports of sugar, rice, cement, and powdered milk in bags. Coard suggested that among the items which could be imported to compete with the private sector are shoes, school uniform material, and cooking utensils.

In preparing to compete with the private sector, the minister said MNIB needed to secure a major outlet in the heart of St Georges, construct its own warehouse to avoid "exorbitant rent" it now has to pay, and increase the quality and quantity of its management. Coard said also that the question of price control would be very important.

CBU PLANS TO BEGIN SATELLITE SERVICE IN 1984

FL030200 Bridgetown CANA in English 2053 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Sept 2, CANA -- The Barbados-based Caribbean Broadcasting Union (CBU) will launch a satellite service next year to feed information to its member television and radio stations in the region, Secretary-general Michael Rudder has said here. The agreement to set up the satellite service was reached during the 14th annual general assembly meeting of the CBU which ended here this week.

Rudder said the service will feature daily news reports as well as weekly programmes and commentaries on Caribbean happenings. The top CBU official said the introduction of the service will provide the region with the opportunity for the first time to have the mechanisms which would allow the people of the Caribbean to exchange programmes. The service could also provide the opportunity for the different radio and T.V. stations in the Caribbean to broadcast a programme simultaneously, Rudder said.

The CBU was formed in 1969 with the objective of providing common services to member countries and assistance in technical training for broadcasters.

Rudder said he was hopeful that by the end of next year, the CBU could have documentary programmes on each member state for use by both radio and television.

The CBU meeting was attended by Caribbean media personnel from such stations as Radio St Lucia, Radio Antilles, Antilles Television, CBC of Barbados, Radio Free Grenada, Television Free Grenada, ZNS of Belize, and Suriname Television.

JAMAICA

DRIVE TO ATTRACT U.S., EUROPEAN INVESTORS

FL071815 Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 1 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] As the singular agency responsible for generating new investments, the Jamaica National Investments Promotion Limited (JNIP) is to be at the center of a new drive to attract to Jamaica firms in both the United States and Europe that can benefit from the CBI [Caribbean Basin Initiative] trade incentives by re-locating their operations in Jamaica, a news release from the JNIP said.

At a meeting at Jamaica House with the JNIP's new Board of Directors and senior executives, Prime Minister Edward Seaga outlined some of the priorities that the organization would address in its new phase of operations, for which it has already begun intensive preparation.

He told the meeting that the CBI offered exciting opportunities for attracting to Jamaica companies which could take advantage of the tariff and quota free concessions to enhance their position in the U.S. marketplace, and outlined areas of specific opportunity that would be available to investors on both sides of the Atlantic -- to European companies wishing to have more favourable access to U.S. markets and to U.S. companies wishing to have access to EEC markets as well as to produce goods more competitively for their own markets.

This potential would need to be developed, Mr Seaga said, through an intensive analysis of the kind of commodities that would benefit best from Jamaica's favourable access to both the U.S. marketplace and the EEC marketplace and that could be successfully produced here. The JNIP would therefore have as a major and immediate priority the identification of companies in the United States and Europe who could benefit from a transfer of a part or the whole of their production to Jamaica.

Mr Seaga said that we could not afford to sit back and wait until these producers found us, but we had to do our own research and analysis so that we could pursue very specific targets. He advised the JNIP board and executives that to help with this exercise and advance its progress as rapidly as possible, it would be necessary to contract the services of specialist agencies in both the United States and the United Kingdom who would be able, through the computerized information and other expertise that already existed within their organisations, to assist us in selecting and approaching firms that could benefit both us and themselves by establishing operations in Jamaica.

Those attending the meeting were: JNIP board members Messrs Paul Chen Young, Elon Beckford, Ron Sasso, David Wildish, Oliver Clarke, E. Leo Gunter, Alfred Nicholson, and Roy Collister; JNIP Managing Director Mrs Corrine McLarty and, also from the JNIP, Mrs Polly Brown, Mrs Carmen Belton, Miss Diane Edwards. Messrs Winston Gooden, Norman Prendergast, Richard Lumsden, and Peter Martin.